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THE AMERICAN

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MAGAZINE

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PAGE 12 **So You Want
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THE AMERICAN
LEGION
MAGAZINE

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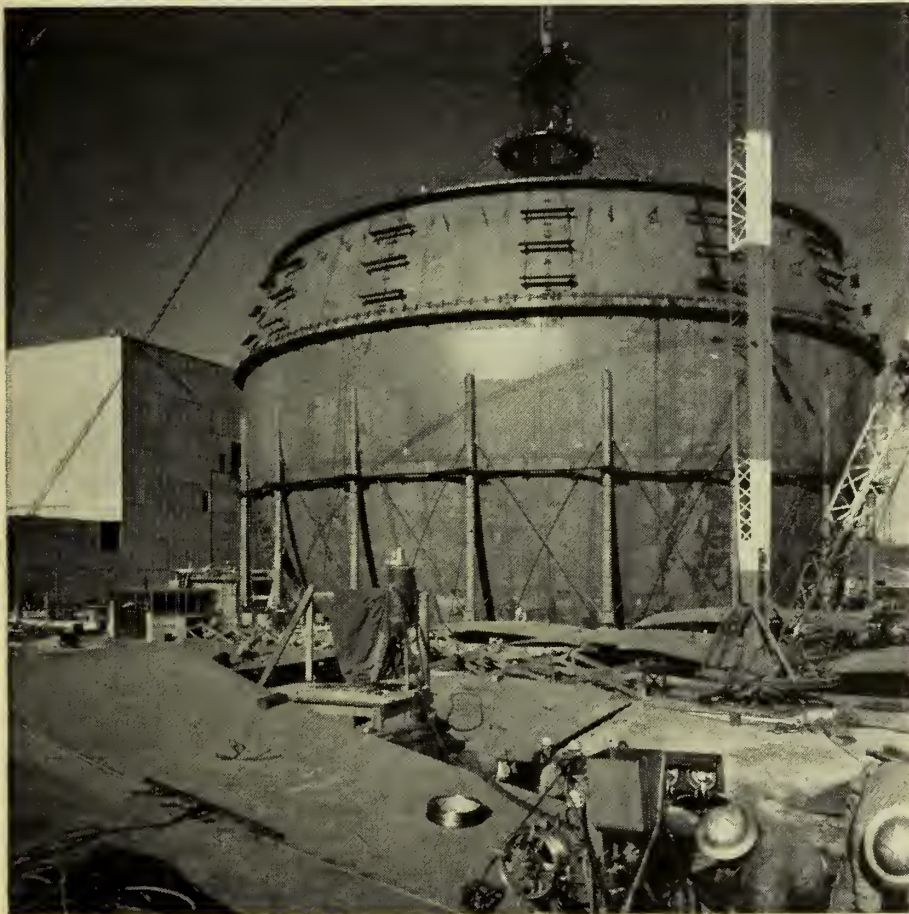
Where does atomic-electric power come from?



1 It starts with uranium ores that prospectors like this man discover in out-of-the-way places in many parts of the world.

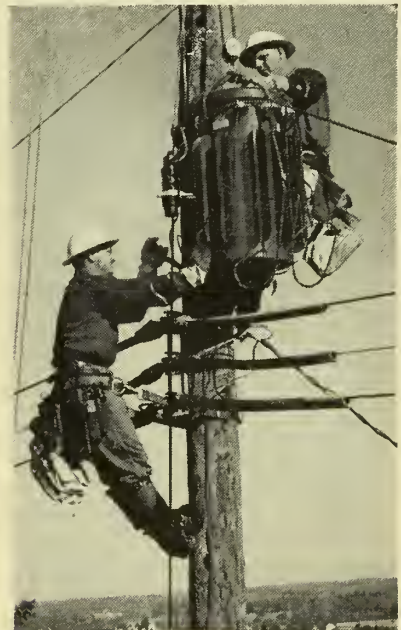


2 It grows out of new tools and equipment like this reactor assembly built by Westinghouse for testing atomic fuel element designs. These are developed and tested by engineers and scientists of electric companies and manufacturers, with the cooperation of the Atomic Energy Commission.



3 And finally, atomic-electric power comes from new kinds of electric power plants that use atomic fuel made from the uranium. Such a plant is the one photographed above, now

being developed near Chicago, Illinois, by a number of electric companies. Several others are being planned or built by power and light companies in other parts of the country.



4 The electricity from an atom-powered plant is just like the electricity you use. The difference is in *producing* it. For each plant has to be designed, developed and built as a "first of its kind"—a very expensive way that makes the electricity costly to produce. That's why hundreds of electric company people are working to find the best ways to make atomic electricity more economical in the future.

**America's Independent Electric
Light and Power Companies***

*Company names on request through this magazine

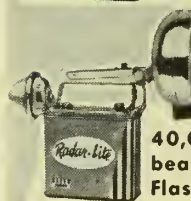
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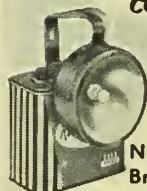
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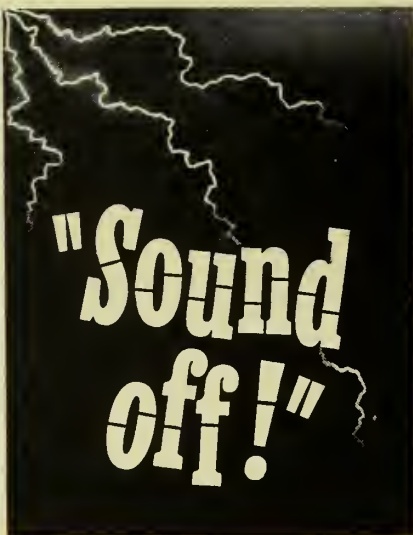
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TAKES EXCEPTION

Sir: Reference is made to your article "We Saw the Russian Army Fight" by J. Frank Diggs in your December issue. I was a POW in Oflag 64, and knew Lt. Diggs. In fact, I was fortunate enough to escape a day or so after he did. I saw Lt. Diggs again in a Russian refugee camp in Rembertov, Poland. My experiences were similar to his. His excellent article is factual with the exception of his interpretation of what the Russian soldier thought of communism. I did not get the impression that the Russian soldier was violently opposed to the Stalin regime and to the Kremlin's form of totalitarianism, nor do I agree with Lt. Diggs' view that because the Russians let the Warsaw uprising fail the Poles would become an anti-Soviet fifth column if World War III comes. However, I hope he is correct. I got the impression from talking with the Poles that they felt that the United States and England had sold them out in our all-out appeasement policy, at that time, toward Russia.

Billy Bingham
England, Ark.

CONVINCED

Sir: I enjoyed the article "I'll Take Teaching," by Thomas P. Ramirez in your January issue. I am 14 years old and have been thinking seriously of making teaching my profession. Mr. Ramirez's article convinced me. The article showed the honors and the sense of achievement that come with teaching. It showed the good and bad points of this vocation. I realized that teaching is hard work but very rewarding.

C. Thomas
Lexington, Ky.

POWERFUL THREE

Sir: Allow me to congratulate you on your very fine March edition with three very powerful articles, namely, "A Sound Defense Program" by John S. Gleason, Jr., "How We Have Been

Losing Japan" by Elizabeth Churchill Brown, and "Our Big Pitch at Paris" by Donald R. Wilson. If it is your aim to make all future editions equal in impressiveness with this March edition, you have in my opinion set yourself a sturdy task.

G. L. Stone
Daytona Beach, Fla.

PREMISE FOR FOREIGN AID

Sir: The usual premise for foreign aid is that if we do not support needy foreign countries they will go communistic. Going further, the idea is that we are morally bound to give to needy nations because of our great wealth. Giving according to ability and receiving according to need is the very basis of communism. The U. S. Government gives money to foreign countries and if these governments invest the money in their state-owned businesses we are promoting socialism. Or the foreign government may lend the money to private industry, in which case the government controls the business through the loan and this also is socialistic. Probably the weakest link in the same line of argument is that these socialistic governments will go communist, more socialistic, and ally themselves with the Soviets unless they receive a lot of money. This is like the child who wants ice cream and says that if he doesn't get it he will hold his breath until he turns blue. As with the child, these nations should be told to do their trick.

Evan A. McCallum
Anaheim, Calif.

MUST READING

Sir: Why don't you call attention to Lee Mortimer's column "Around the World Confidential" which appears in a lot of newspapers and which should appear in a lot more? It will give our members a rough idea why we are in trouble and where a lot of "defense" money goes. It is must reading for patriots of the old (American) school.

Name Withheld
Indianapolis, Ind.

FUNDS AVAILABLE

Sir: When the United States wants to send money to some European country or other they always seem to have cash on hand, but when it comes to Korea veterans receiving their bonus the men in some States have to wait because no one knows where the money is coming from. Why is it?

Name Withheld
Elizabeth, Pa.

WRITERS ALL

Sir: It is a fact that whenever legislative action is contemplated in Washington which has to do with a communist cause, 50,000 letters are mailed in. The writers are communists, one-worlders, internationalists, and mem-

(Continued on page 50)

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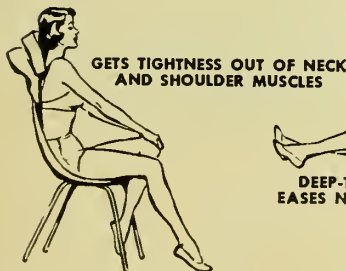


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EDITOR'S CORNER

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT?

FEW PEOPLE will challenge J. Edgar Hoover's qualifications to discuss the communist conspiracy and its ramifications in this country. Certainly no one has had a better opportunity than the Director of the FBI to study the reds in action, and with this background Mr. Hoover has written a book which should be required reading for all Americans. Entitled *Masters of Deceit*, it is published by Henry Holt & Co., and the price is \$5.00. If your bookstore happens to be one which doesn't happen to have it in stock, you can get it from the Legion Book Service at National Headquarters.

The head of the FBI takes strong exception to the line the commies are currently plugging. They'd have you believe that nowadays they are so weak in numbers that they represent no menace at all. You'll see this red line woven into many current utterances, in another of the Party's strategic moves to take the heat off the comrades. Following are a few excerpts from *Masters of Deceit* which discuss this point and some others which everyone should keep constantly in mind:

The present menace of the Communist Party in the United States grows in direct ratio to the rising feeling that it is a small, dissident element and need not be feared.

Significantly, no entire country has ever gone communist and become a satellite by the free choice of election.

The whole nation, to the communists, is a gigantic checkerboard. The communist high command is constantly moving, jumping, switching, and retreating to get communist members in positions of influence. They are outnumbered; they know that. That is why they must depend on skill, maneuvering, and deception.

Following Lenin's teachings, the Party is a small, compact, and highly mobile group that can strike quickly with great fury, often achieving objectives unwarranted by its numbers.

To show how far money-raising can go, one member dreamed up the idea that bodies of deceased comrades should be sold for medical experimentation. The Party would gain doubly: first it demanded the fee for the cadaver and then the money ordinarily spent for the burial.

Communists regard themselves as

"apostles" of a new order living in "enemy-controlled" territory.

Communism has something to sell to everybody. And, following this principle, it is the function of mass agitation to exploit all the grievances, hopes, aspirations, prejudices, fears, and ideals of all the special groups that make up our society, social, religious, economic, racial, political. Stir them up. Set one against the other. Divide and conquer. That's the way to soften up a democracy.

Attract attention by building up a bonfire of agitation. Suddenly, almost like magic, a "women's" group in Oregon, a "farmers'" meeting in Oklahoma, a "consumers'" conference in West Virginia pass resolutions: "Save John Doe!" Literature is scattered, other groups contacted. The Party becomes the agitational base. Who is John Doe? The members don't know, except that he's the newest twist in the Party line. That's enough!

The value of fellow travelers and sympathizers lies in their alleged noncommunist affiliation. That is why, in most instances, communist leaders do not attempt to recruit them into the Party. They are more valuable outside: as financial contributors, vocal mouthpieces, or contacts between Party officials and non-communists.

Most of this communist propaganda would be laughable except for its deadly seriousness. The Party is not kidding. This is live ammunition designed to capture, maim, and kill.

Communism, in brief, has bitterly indicted communism; communist practice has indicted communist theory; communist actions have indicted the perverted use of such lofty words as "peace," "justice," and "liberty."

American education, of course, does not make communists; communist education does. Communism, to survive, must depend upon a constant program of education, because communism needs educated people, even though it distorts the use to which their education is put.

We, as a people, have not been sufficiently articulate and forceful in expressing pride in our traditions and ideals. In our homes and schools we need to learn how to "let freedom ring." In all the civilized world there is no story which compares with America's effort to become free and to incorporate freedom in our institutions. This story, told factually and dramatically, needs to become the basis for our American unity and for our unity with all free peoples. I am sure most Americans believe that our light of freedom is a shining light. As Americans we should stand up, speak of it, and let the world see this light, rather than conceal it. For too long we have had a tendency to keep silent while the communists, their sympathizers, and their fellow travelers have been telling the world what is wrong with democracy.

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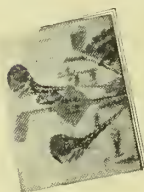
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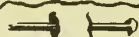
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Write today for free information regarding at-cost money-back guaranteed hospital and surgical and special family protector life insurance. No obligation—just your name and address on an envelope—mail to:

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FOREWORDS

A SHORT CUT TO FOUR SPECIAL-INTEREST FEATURES.

Your Personal Affairs

Information that can help you with everyday problems.

Recreation and leisure loom large in personal planning this month. How much—roughly—does the average fellow spend per year keeping himself amused? Figure 5 percent of your income after taxes—unless you're going in for special splurges, such as a trip abroad.

Here, according to the best estimates, is where the money goes: Radio-TV-music take almost a quarter of the recreational budget. In short what with today's electronic reception, hi-fi, and better phonograph records, it's literally true that fun has moved back into the living room in a big way.

Sports equipment and toys come next on the list and are growing fast (they take up about a fifth of the recreation dollar). It's all part of a trend toward activities in which the consumer can (Continued on page 47)

Rod & Gun Club

For the man with an interest in the great outdoors.

As you read this, we will have been to India and will probably be on our way back, after sampling that country's hunting and fishing. We will have flown across the top of the world with SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System) in a DC-7C. We went with SAS mainly because a fellow Legionnaire told us that this airline had carried almost 50,000 people safely to the far places, and had "originated the polar bear hunt flights, among others, and knew how to handle sportsmen." Later we'll give you a few highlights about our trip, and about fishing gear and guns we used. (Continued on page 24)

Products Parade

New ideas which mean better living.

Any tank or canister type vacuum cleaner can be converted into a powerful rotating brush model with an attachment just announced by Preco, Inc., Los Angeles 22. The Power Brush, which sells for \$19.95, provides a sweeping-pulsating action which requires less time and effort to remove dirt. Quickly attached, it has an air motor which harnesses air power that formerly was wasted. Air sucked into the vacuum cleaner spins a small turbine wheel which rotates a brush. It is this brush which provides a cleaning action unobtainable with suction.

Water pressure drives a new lawn and hedge trimmer being offered by Master Specialty Co., 3727 Monitor Ave., (Continued on page 55)

Briefly About Books

Reading matter that may interest you.

Foundations, Their Power and Influence, by Rene A. Wormser. Devin-Adair, \$7.50. An analysis of some of America's most powerful tax-exempt foundations, who runs them, and how they operate. The author was counsel to the Reece Committee which investigated the grants created by Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Ford.

The Lonesome Road, by Saunders Redding. DOUBLEDAY & CO., \$5.75. The tenth volume in Doubleday's Mainstream of America series. This deals with the Negro's part in the making of America. (Continued on page 48)

OTHER FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE: ▶ SOUND OFF: P. 4 • PRO & CON P. 23
EDITOR'S CORNER P. 6 • NEWSLETTER P. 25 • PARTING SHOTS P. 56

IN FLANDERS' FIELDS

In Flanders' fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.

We are the dead.
Short days ago we lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved and now we lie
In Flanders' fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from failing hands we throw
The Torch — be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' fields.

JOHN McCRAE
1872—1918



VICTORY in EUROPE



AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER A BUGLE SOUNDED



CROWDS JAMMED NEW YORK'S TIMES SQUARE



HOW THE WORLD REACTED TO THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE, MAY 8, 1945

WASHINGTON — President Truman today proclaimed the day of victory in Europe, and the capital accepted the news calmly. Washington residents marked V-E Day by listening to the President's proclamation, then returning quietly to the job, remembering that there's still a war to be won in the Pacific. Churches and temples of all denominations put into effect plans for special thanksgiving services that had been arranged in expectation that the congregations would turn solemnly to prayer and thanksgiving when the war in Europe ended.

LONDON — Millions of happy people in this war-scarred capital surged into the streets — from Buckingham Palace to sedate East End — in happy, unrestrained celebration of the news that the Nazis had been defeated. Laughing, shouting, happy throngs filled the Piccadilly Circus, Whitehall, and Westminster areas. The scenes of joyous celebration eclipsed those of the 1918 armistice, some old-timers said.

PARIS — The unrestrained marathon celebration that started yesterday — the day before the war in Europe was officially over — continued in unflagging fashion today.

CHUNGKING — In a V-E Day broadcast Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appealed to the Allies to use all their power to bring about the defeat of Japan and pledged that China would do her utmost to discharge her share of the responsibility.

PILSEN — As the German radio broadcast to troops the news that the war is

over, Pilsen was a scene of wild, cheering, waving people. Citizens of Pilsen applauded enthusiastically as American troops and Czech Partisans marched captured Germans through the streets amid jeering, cursing crowds. After six years in chains, a nation was experiencing liberation and the people were celebrating happily.

NEW YORK — A snowstorm of waste paper cascaded from buildings as people shouted and sang in the streets in the nation's largest city today as millions of New Yorkers celebrated the end of the war in Europe. Some people openly wept, others prayed on the sidewalks.

MOSCOW — Shouts of "Long live Stalin" and "Hurrah for Victory" rang through the streets of this city as thousands of Russians swarmed through Red Square celebrating the end of the war in Europe.

OTTAWA — The people of Canada rejoiced at the announcement of Germany's surrender. An outburst of popular emotion swept every city and town. Flags were hung from public buildings and shops and were used to decorate automobiles and private homes. Many shops and offices closed for the day.

MADRID — Buildings in this Spanish capital city flew the flags of the various Allied nations today, but Soviet Russia's flag was not among those flown.

SAN FRANCISCO — San Francisco and California generally greeted the news of the end of the war in Europe with quiet solemnity. In San Francisco, stores and churches were open and the bars were closed. In shipyards and in war plants

there was less absenteeism than on ordinary days.

BERN — The Swiss people were happy over the advent of peace, but President Edward de Steiger cautioned his people, "We cannot figure on normal times yet."

GUAM — Each enlisted man attached to the Pacific Fleet Headquarters was issued two cans of free beer for the celebration of V-E Day.

SYDNEY — Subdued rejoicing marked Australia's receipt of the news of Germany's capitulation. Streets in Sydney and throughout the country were flag-draped but the people went to work as usual, tempering their rejoicing with thoughts of Australian boys still fighting in the Pacific.

OSLO — Jubilant Norwegians celebrated the day of Victory in Europe as armed German soldiers strolled about the streets watching them. This curious V-E Day situation, which was duplicated in other Norwegian towns, was brought about by the fact that Allied authorities were not yet able to collect enemy arms.

RIO DE JANEIRO — The Brazilian capital echoed and re-echoed to the sound of fireworks and shouting when it heard that the war in Europe had ended. Showers of confetti fell to the streets as Brazilians staged impromptu parades and danced in the streets.

WELLINGTON — A general holiday was observed in New Zealand today by all but those engaged in the most essential services. Official ceremonies marked the end of the war in Europe, and churches held special services.

WINSTON CHURCHILL WAS CHEERED IN LONDON

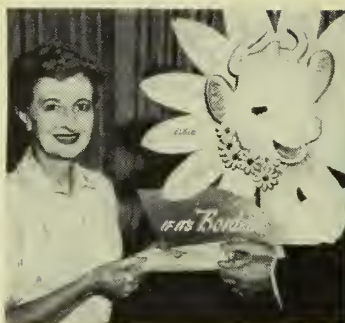


PARISIANS GATHERED IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES





Mrs. D. F. Garvin won Paris trip for two in an RCA Whirlpool Contest.



Daisy Johnson accepts a \$25,000 check signed by Elsie the Cow for her prize-winning entry in a contest sponsored by Borden's.



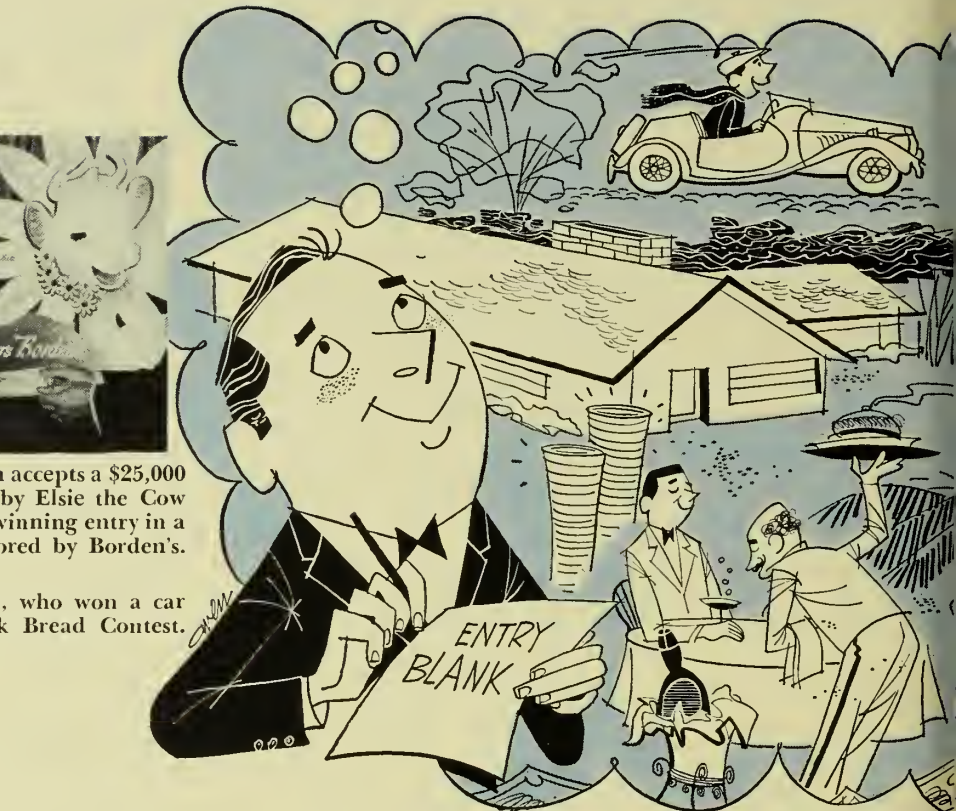
◀ Ray C. Rankin, who won a car in Safeway-Skylark Bread Contest.

By GUIN HALL

WOULD YOU LIKE A gift of \$25,000? a new car? a mink coat? a houseful of furniture? a swimming pool? a new home? Or would you prefer an all-paid vacation trip around the world? or perhaps a vacation on the Riviera at the winter residence of the President of France? Of course you would like them all. Foolish dreaming, you say? No, it is not. Every year hundreds of Americans are winning just such prizes by winning contests. Thousands of word contests are held annually, and some \$40,000,000 worth of awards are given away each year by enterprising advertisers seeking to increase sales of their products.

Authorities report that the last three years have been the biggest in contest history. Certainly the prizes are the largest. In the more than 600 major contests held last year alone top prizes included such plums as a \$35,000 home for writing a caption for a photograph (Visking Co.); a thoroughbred colt, \$10,000 in cash, and a trip to the Kentucky Derby for naming a colt (Kentucky Club Tobacco); a trip around the world for a name and statement contest (Niagara Cyclo Massage); and a tropical island in a Piel Brothers limerick contest.

At least 150 automobiles were given away last year, 90 by Mercury for completing a jingle, and 57 by Chevrolet which offered four with cash bonuses of \$25,000 each in a jingle contest about traveling. Skylark Bread gave away nine trips to Hawaii; Birds Eye Frosted Foods, ten trips to Switzerland; Visking, a trip to England and one to Mexico; Chef Boy-Ar-Dee, five trips to Italy;



So You Want to

What the people who stage contests and run them look for in the entries they consider.

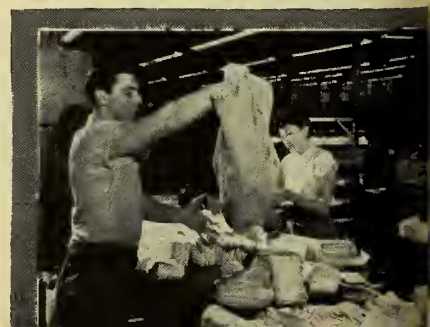
Kellogg Corn Flakes, a trip to Europe for the entire family; and Feature Lock Diamonds, a trip to Cuba and a cruise to Bermuda. Several companies lured contestants with trips to Paris. Piel Brothers gave away eight of them. Tweed Products gave one, and threw in a \$6,000 mink coat and \$500 in cash; Niagara Cyclo Massage gave a Paris trip as second prize and added \$10,000 worth of furniture. Quite a difference from the Hoover Vacuum Cleaner contest at the turn of the century when \$10 was top prize.

Word contests which include slogans, jingles, names, and statements have become so popular a hobby over the years that there are now several contest magazines, more than 100 contest clubs across the country, a national association of some 10,000 testers which

holds annual conventions, and two contest correspondence schools which issue courses of study in the various techniques and types of contesting and mail biweekly bulletins announcing new contests and suggested helps.

One woman who had won \$25,000, an automobile, a mink stole, a TV set, a trip to Paris, a kitchen range, and dancing lessons said the Government in-

HOW A CONTEST IS JUDGED...





Mrs. Norma Olin Ireland, author of the *Puzzler's Code of Ethics*, is known for her efforts to help beginners in the contest field. ▼



▲ Mary McCrea literally won her weight in gold in Rinso Contest.



Win a Contest!

investigator assigned to check up on her winnings became so enthralled with the idea that he's now enrolling in a contest correspondence course himself.

Those who never win or who just watch contesting from the sidelines are sometimes heard to comment that the judging is based more on chance than merit, that no one could possibly read all the millions of entries and therefore merely a handful are actually read and a winner selected from among them. This is not true. First of all the law doesn't allow it. Contests are subject to scrutiny by three Government organizations — the Post Office Department

(watching for lotteries), the Federal Communications Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission. In addition the Better Business Bureaus keep an eye on contests to discover any unfair trade practices which would endanger the public interest. Furthermore, no sponsor would be so foolish as to take any kind of chance on bad publicity or loss of good customer relations by such slipshod handling of customer confidence.

The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, which judges some 80 percent of all national word contests, reports that all entries are read and judged at least twice, and that winning entries have

gone through four judging sessions. They say special checkoff sheets are used so that no entry can be eliminated on the personal opinion of any one judge.

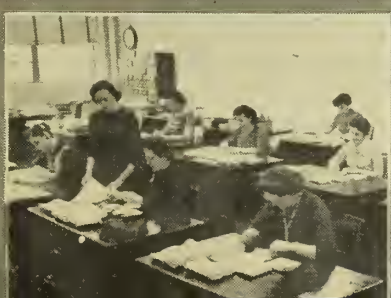
Since it is a hobby that requires little physical movement, contesting is especially well suited to disabled and shut-in people. The National Contesters Association, an organization of contest hobbyists, has a subsidiary group called the Winsiders whose sole aim is bringing contesting to the handicapped. The group supplies contest bulletins, postage, entry blanks, and writing materials free to such persons and keeps them informed about the latest contests they may enter. Many disabled testers have profited from the hobby. Of three paraplegic patients in a Wisconsin veterans hospital, one had won 20 prizes writing flat on his back. Another had won an average of one out of every seven contests he entered and had furnished his home on winnings. The third, unable to use his arms or legs, wrote with his mouth and won a typewriter and a set of encyclopedias.

Now what makes a winner? And what chance is there for you? For that answer we've asked the experts. F. Harvey Morse, an executive who has been with the Donnelley judging agency 25 years, listed common mistakes testers make and cited basic features on which winners are picked. Tips that have proved winners came from the two correspondence school directors: Wilmer S. Shepherd, Jr., of the Shepherd School of

(Continued on page 42)

Mail floods into The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, which judges hundreds of contests. All entries are read

and judged at least twice, and those that win go through four separate judging sessions, including careful scrutiny by a special group of judges.



By **JOHN S. GLEASON, Jr.**

NATIONAL COMMANDER,
THE AMERICAN LEGION

A MUCH-BELOVED AMERICAN comedian gave his greatest performance one night recently, before millions of viewers. It was a special production about his career. But this time there were no laughs.

Instead he sat alone, talking seriously to his unseen audience, from a front row of the otherwise deserted TV theatre where formerly he staged many of his uproarious triumphs.

As he talked, his arm was around an invisible partner in the empty seat beside him. This, he told the viewers, was where she used to sit and watch him. For the meteoric rise that made him the nation's Mr. Television, he gave her full credit.

The comedian was, of course, Milton Berle, and the invisible lady at his side was his late mother, Sandra.

The role of motherhood and its effect on our lives and our world, our successes and failures, has become almost taboo in modern conversation. Sophisticates are supposed to brush aside a tribute like Berle's as sticky sentimentality.

Yet the role of woman — and of the mother most of all — in shaping and guiding the lives of individuals and nations has been recognized across time, not only by the simple and unsophisticated, but also by the powerful and the wise.

And today — regardless of the cynics' cheapening of so many fundamental truths — it is becoming increasingly imperative for Americans to recognize the new importance of the role of motherhood in our rapidly changing social structure.

We must understand, in fact, the growing role of women in every field, and above all the importance of making sure that our daughters receive sound training, equally with our sons, in the complex ideas and challenges of our age.

In my own life, most of what I learned that was good I learned from my mother. I am sure that in this I speak for millions of men. The greatest leaders of our world have voiced in warm and grateful words this same truth.

"All that I am, or hope to be," a President of the United States declared, "I owe to my angel mother."

His name was Lincoln.

Great artists, musicians, world-renowned composers like Robert Schumann and Franz Liszt, have told of their debt — and gratitude — to their mothers. One of the most influential thinkers of modern times declared:

"I shall never forget my mother, for it was she who planted and nurtured the first seeds of good in me. She opened my heart to the impressions of nature; she awakened my understanding and extended my horizon, and her precepts exerted an everlasting influence upon the course of my life."

That was Immanuel Kant, the great 18th century philosopher and intellectual.

It was the American philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson who declared that — regardless of textbooks and teachers and experience — "a man is what his mother makes him."

If the influences of motherhood rated such concern in the past, how much more concern must they command today, in a world where women have taken over wholly new and exciting and increasingly significant roles?

How much greater, then, is the need of our young women, our girls, our beribboned little monarchs, for our help and



Standards and ideals mothers live by rub off on their sons from infancy.

training in meeting the challenges which they — as grown women and wives and mothers of just a few years from now — will face?

For on this rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed little girl, skipping rope as we pass her on the street, may rest, in greater measure than most of us have anticipated, the future of our nation and our freedom.

J. Edgar Hoover, in a statement on this subject to the Girls Clubs of America, pointed out that it is the duty of every community to furnish constructive assistance to our girls "who will, in turn — as citizens, and as homemakers and mothers — furnish leadership for the youth of tomorrow."

When we see these girls in their gay outfits, especially the very young ones, it is sometimes hard to visualize what this feminine "small fry," sewing or knitting or camping or selling cookies, really symbolizes.

For she is tomorrow. She stands for the future. And what it will be like depends to a startling degree on what she comes to understand and to believe.

In our great concern that our boys capture the most priceless ideals and visions of our heritage, how well do we realize that little Miss Pigtales — as the wife and mother of tomorrow — is the most important depository of that heritage that we ever did or ever will have?

Any survey of our society will show the scope of our concern for our young men and the multiplicity of organizations and individuals whose inspiring work helps our boys and young men find their way.

By comparison, interest in the planning of programs for our girls has been extremely limited at best.

There are, of course, many groups at work that have the vision. The Girls Clubs, the Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scouts

ARE WHAT THEIR MOTHERS MAKE THEM

... THE OLDEST APPROACH TO SO-CALLED

"YOUTH PROBLEMS" RATES MORE ATTENTION

TODAY, SAYS THE LEGION'S COMMANDER.

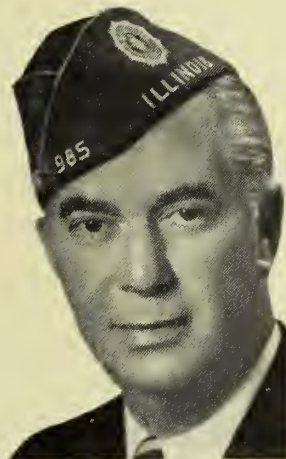
of America and similar organizations reach out to vast numbers of girls from the seven and eight year olds to grown young womanhood. The American Legion Auxiliary's Girls' State and Girls' Nation, parallel what The American Legion does with its Boys' State and Boys' Nation.

But the long range view requires that we place much greater emphasis than we now do on these and similar organizations, if only because the little girl of today is the mother of our son's son tomorrow — and what he thinks and

becomes she will most largely determine.

"A mother's heart," Henry Ward Beecher wrote a century back, "is the child's classroom."

Since Beecher wrote those words, there has been a feminine revolution. Women have taken on new roles in careers and citizenship once assumed only by men.



Gleason

Delegates to Girls' Nation are impressed by spirit of sacrifice to God and country as they visit tomb of the Unknown Soldier. American Legion Auxiliary each year gives thousands of girls of high school age a living experience in the meaning of American ideals and aspirations with its Girls' State and Girls' Nation programs.



The double role of women today only puts more stress on the attention we should give to the training and inspiration of our girls. That women have taken on new, emancipated stations in life has not reduced the importance of their function as wives and mothers a bit. But it has produced its full quota of disturbing aspects.

How much of our present day delinquency, for example, is due to the home that is motherless because both parents work?

How often do we today find the woman who has no time for her historic role, no time to be a mother, no time to learn the values she must inculcate in her children, no time for moral instruction, or even for love?

How often has this happened because those deathless duties of womanhood were played down in her presence when she was a little girl?

This is the dark side of the coin but it cannot be disregarded. Values do become distorted. Standards are swept away.

Recently I heard of one woman who had no time for such things until one evening at a cocktail party she became so entranced by the leftwing spoutings of a young man that she handed him a check on the spot for his "cause" —



Girl Scouts (above), Campfire Girls, Girls' Clubs, churches and other groups help inspire the mothers of tomorrow's young men in their formative years.

which she didn't understand but which sounded terribly worthwhile.

She did not even guess that she was feeding a Red front with her check, that her misplaced generosity could conceivably endanger the future of her own child and country.

Because womanhood now has two roles in life, it is doubly more difficult, more demanding and more full of pitfalls for the unwary than manhood —

(Continued on page 44)

8 WAYS to BETTER

A DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS WHICH PLAGUE OUR SECOND LARGEST

By **WILLIAM T. FARICY**



RAILROADS TODAY ARE in serious trouble. As general economic activity slid off last fall and winter, the carriers' business, already producing only marginal profits, went into a nosedive. Freight carloadings and earnings shrank. Layoffs spread by the thousands, first among the railroads, then through supply industries as railroad purchases were cut back. As one analyst put it, the economy caught a cold—but railroads came down with pneumonia.

Why should railroads be hit so hard? Why has a mighty industry fallen upon such "sick and precarious times"?

Railroadmen can provide major answers. The difficulties stem from inequalities in public policies as to regulation, taxation, and competitive subsidies. These policies had their origin many years ago when the railroads had a near-monopoly in overland transportation. They persist in the present highly competitive era, despite the fact that a transportation



WASHINGTON AT THE THROTTLE



Every action by the railroads is regulated by Government. Above, a meeting of the Interstate Commerce Commission.



To discourage travel during WW2 the Government levied a 10 percent passenger tax which was never repealed.

communications, extended centralized traffic control, electronic pushbutton yards, track relocations and grade reductions, and a myriad of other improvements in railroading.

Notwithstanding all this, the railroads are in trouble. Washington is witnessing an inquiry as to why. Senator George A. Smathers of Florida early in this session of Congress led the Surface Transportation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce into a concentrated search for answers. He stated the overriding motive very simply. Railroads, he declared, "are still essential to this nation's economy in peace as well as in war. For that reason, we, as responsible legislators, cannot permit the railroads to die."

Other reasons were also evident. As Senator Smathers pointed out, "The railroad industry is the second largest industry in the United States and the fourth largest employer in the country. It has been in the past one of the largest purchasers of steel, oil, lumber and many other items. Obviously, when the railroads' economic position begins to de-

monopoly exists only in history books and in the memories of the most elderly.

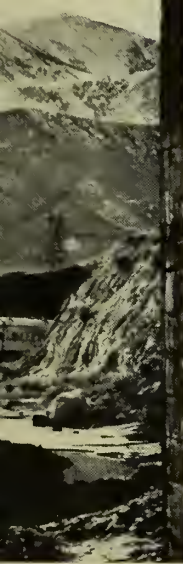
The railroads have made terrific efforts to help themselves in the face of outmoded regulatory policies. Skimping along on little more than an eggshell-thin 3 percent rate of return on net investment, railroads have saved and borrowed capital to finance more than a bil-

lion dollars worth of improvements in each of the postwar years. The efficiencies produced by this spending have alone kept the industry solvent in the face of continually spiraling operating costs. These efficiencies have sprung from thousands of new diesel locomotives, hundreds of thousands of new and improved freight cars, better signals and

William T. Faricy, who recently resigned as chief executive officer of the Association of American Railroads, has been a railroader for more than 42 years. He is also a 40-year member of The American Legion.

RAIL SERVICE

INDUSTRY AND WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THEM.



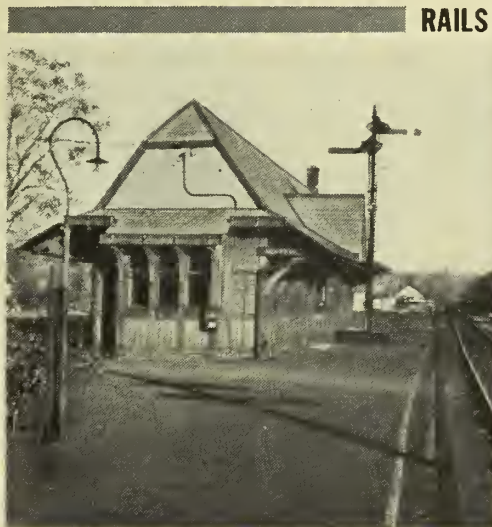
teriorate and they start a drastic retrenchment program, it has far-reaching effects throughout our entire economy."

In short, what is involved, as a representative of the railway supply industry told the subcommittee during its inquiry, "is not only the fate of impersonal economic entities known as railroads but, even more important, the welfare of people—workers in communities throughout the country."

During the first phase of these hearings more than a score of railroad executives described the industry's plight and detailed its underlying causes for the congressional group, which, besides Senator Smathers, included Senators

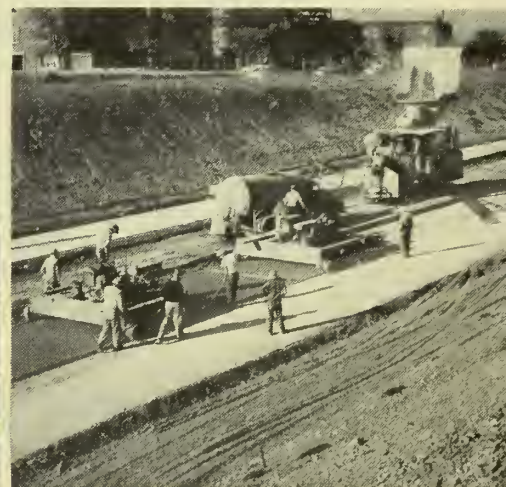
Frank J. Lausche (Ohio), William A. Purtell (Connecticut), Andrew F. Schoepel (Kansas), and Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas). Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, chairman of the full Commerce Committee, also sat in on the deliberations, as did other members of the parent group.

The railroad executives outlined a program which would go far toward



Even when a railroad is losing money, it has to operate trains and maintain equipment.

RAILS vs. ROADS



Meanwhile public funds build competition in the form of super-highways.

FREE WHEELING TRUCKS



In 1940 Congress exempted farmers from regulation of transportation. Commercial interests gain from this.



It is a simple matter for truckers to get around governmental regulations. One way is to "buy" a load, haul it, then "sell" it back to shipper.

putting railroads back on a sound economic track. It may be summarized as follows:

1. Repeal the onerous and destructive Federal transportation excise taxes which add 10 percent to the cost of passenger tickets and 3 percent to freight charges.

2. Allow the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize the discontinuance of passenger trains and stations which cannot possibly operate at a profit.

3. Collect adequate charges for the commercial use of such publicly provided transportation facilities as highways, improved waterways, airports, and airways.

4. Remove existing special restrictions upon the entry of railroads into motor and water transportation and upon the entry of any surface carrier into air transportation. This would allow any carrier to seek permission to furnish the public a complete transportation service.

5. Allow greater freedom for carriers to set their prices so that each may offer the public the full benefits of economical operation.

6. Restore to its original purpose as an aid to farmers the exemption from regulation which motor trucks enjoy when hauling agricultural commodities, fish, and livestock. This exemption has been greatly expanded by court interpretation.

7. Stop the growing evasion of regulation by motor carriers which pose as private haulers but actually operate as for-hire transportation.

8. Permit the deferral of tax payments on moneys set aside for the replacement and modernization of railroad facilities.

Each of these points warrants some elaboration.

The Federal transportation excises, for example, come dangerously close to demonstrating that the power to tax is also the power to destroy. Everyone wants relief from burdensome taxation. But for the public common carriers—whether they operate by rail, highway, or water—these transportation levies could make a sink-or-swim difference, not because they are taxes but because

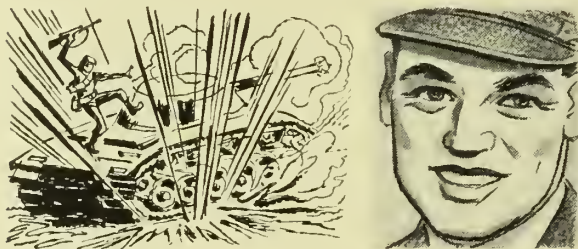
(Continued on page 53)

By BOB DYKEMAN

THERE WAS ONE GI who did not take part in the good-natured banter that floated around a certain ward in Valley Forge General Hospital on the morning of August 15, 1944. A slender, well-muscled young man, he lay flat on his back, his eyes and head swathed in bandages. He had been unconscious for 12 days.

Suddenly he awoke. His mind, struggling to bring sense to the reality that was stealing over him, looked backwards through a dark corridor of time, back, back, back, then he saw himself clearly:

He was crouched on the hull of a Sherman tank thundering toward St. Lo in Normandy. The air was filled with the crash of exploding shells, the stut-tut-tut of automatic weap-



Darrell's sight was lost when his tank was hit.

ons, the bang of rifle fire. Suddenly there was a blinding white light, then nothing.

He sighed and murmured, "Where am I?" A ward boy hurried to his bedside and put a hand on his shoulder. "You're okay, fella," he said. "You're back in the States."

But he wasn't O.K., exactly. Pfc. Darrell D. Druyor, rifleman, Company I, 36th Armored Infantry, 3rd Armored Division, was totally blind.

A year later—with a metal plate from Walter Reed Hospital in his head, artificial eyes from Valley Forge, and a period of orientation and training at Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, Avon, Connecticut, behind him—he came home to Port



Blindness did not come so suddenly to Ruth Dick.

Clinton, Ohio, trying to find the courage to face up to it. It was a terrible search.

But Darrell Druyor wasn't the only one shopping for courage in those days. For pretty, 27-year-old Ruth Marie Dick, a clerk in a Milwaukee telephone exchange, the blindness did not come so swiftly.

In April 1947 she began to squint to read the numerals on her wrist watch. Newsprint swam before her eyes. A specialist diagnosed her trouble as retinal hemorrhaging. She had to quit her job. By December she could not go out alone. In six months she was totally blind. And all she needed was the courage to face up to it.

The late 1940's were tough for Darrell Druyor. After two years of living with a kind and considerate sister, he moved into a small house to live alone. Part of it was purchased with funds contributed by grateful citizens. Living alone almost killed him. He probed about halfheartedly with a cane, sat for hours engulfed in a spiritual inertia. He began to

drink. He went downhill, what little way there was to go, fast.

One morning he awoke in an alcoholic ward in Crile Veterans Administration Hospital in Cleveland. A doctor laid it on the line. "You keep drinking with that plate in your head," he said, "and it's curtains for you." These should have been welcome words to a man who wanted to die. Instead, they were a challenge. Darrell never touched a drop of whisky again.

Back home, clearheaded for the first time in months, he began to live again. He got a Seeing Eye dog. He walked up-town. He joined The American Legion, Post 113, began to mingle with friends. On Sundays he went to church.

In June 1953, half senseless with agonizing pains in his forehead, he was rushed back to Crile, a motorcycle escort

The DRUYOR STORY

DARRELL AND RUTH LOST THEIR SIGHT,

BUT AS A RESULT THEY FOUND EACH OTHER.

leading the way. An infection had developed, as the result of a fall, around the plate in his forehead. The plate was removed and replaced with a piece of bone sawed from his hip.

In the meantime, in Milwaukee, Ruth Marie Dick was fighting, too. A naturally gregarious girl, she found that the immobility imposed by her blindness was at once a refuge and a loss. She saw only her closest friends. The thought of meeting new people, of bumbling sightlessly about the city filled her with dread. Her mother wisely let her fight the battle alone. It wasn't easy. Ruth bumped into things; she stumbled; she suffered through periods of maddening frustration.

But so great is the strength of the human spirit, so insistent its demands for dignity and self-expression that even the crushing burden of blindness cannot hold it down for long.

At the Wisconsin State School for the Visually Handicapped she learned to type and mastered the technique of transcribing from a recording machine. She soaked up the therapeutic values in basketry and weaving. She studied home economics. She drew courage from the sightless students at the school. The realization dawned that she could, and would, do things for herself.

On December 10, 1950, after a month-long search for



They were married on October 15, 1955, in the Church of the Redeemer, Milwaukee.

work, she started a five-year period of employment with the Allis Chalmers Company in Milwaukee. At her side was her first Seeing Eye dog, a lively Boxer named Jiggs. Her mastery of typing and the recording machine paid off.

Late in March 1954, fate, as though to prove its omnipotence, struck again. It took the life of Ruth's dependable Jiggs. And in Port Clinton, 500 miles to the east, it took the life of Darrell's dog, Dan.

So it was that on the afternoon of April 8 a United Airlines DC-7, flying high over the budding countryside, cast its shadow on a Chevrolet purring along the Pennsylvania Turnpike. Ruth Marie Dick was on the plane, Darrel Druyor in the car. Their destination: the Seeing Eye School at Morristown, New Jersey.

Things happened fast in Morristown that spring.

Ruth's voice intrigued Darrell; Darrell's voice intrigued Ruth. Darrell asked for a date. By the time they were ready to go home with their dogs, they were in love.

Letters flew back and forth between Port Clinton and Milwaukee. Darrell visited Ruth in Milwaukee; met her mother, brother, and brother's family; and was told, innocently, that Ruth preferred to cook on an electric stove.

One day in June 1955 Darrell telephoned Ruth that he had bought an electric stove.

"That did it," Ruth told her mother. "How could I refuse the guy after that?"

Ruth Marie Dick became Mrs. Darrell Druyor on Saturday, October 15, 1955, in the Church of the Redeemer on Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

When I visited the Druyos at 729 State Street in Port Clinton one balmy afternoon last spring, I found three females in the household. One hundred and thirty pounds of charm, that would be Ruth; and two chunks of nosy enthusiasm totaling 65 pounds of Weimeraner (Aura) and 70 pounds of Siberian Husky (Bootus).

"Only one of 'em talks," Darrell laughed as he led me into the sitting room. "That's something to be thankful for." He introduced me to Ruth and we sat down.

Aura and Bootus, standing shoulder to shoulder, surveyed me gravely. Then Aura conducted a sniff test with a nose the color of butterscotch pudding. It started with my foot, ended with a half dozen neck-stretching snuffles an inch from my mouth. Satisfied, she flashed Bootus an at-least-he's-harmless look, turned away, and curled up at Ruth's feet. Bootus sprawled near Darrell's chair, gnawing contentedly on a rubber bone.

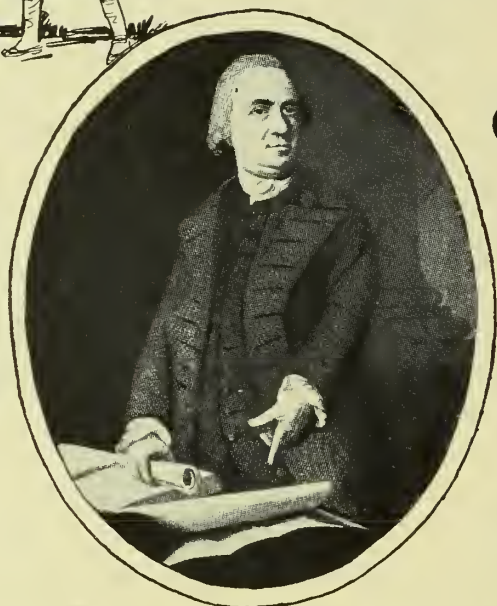
(Continued on page 45)



Aura and Bootus accompany the Druyos to church every Sunday.



THE *Revolutionary* Sam Adams



SAM ADAMS

Few men did more to bring on the

Revolution than this Massachusetts brewer.

By WILLIAM BRADEN

IT WAS COLD IN BOSTON the night of March 5, 1770, and a chilling wind whipped the eaves of the old house at the end of Prosper Street. There, in a second-floor study, Sammy the Maltster bent over his writing desk, trying to concentrate. But every alarm bell in the city was ringing, and a murmur of angry voices sounded from the direction of King Street.

Sammy stepped to the window and looked down to where a young moon tinted the newly fallen snow a crisp blue. He wondered if the pealing of the tocsins meant that his plan had succeeded.

The wise, ruggedly handsome face that peered out over the rooftops of Boston that night was well known to the 20,000 inhabitants of the fishing and shipbuilding port. Loved by some—hated or feared by others—it belonged to one of America's greatest patriots.

And yet, today that face and the name that went with it are all but forgotten by most Americans. Appreciated by historians, deeply revered by lovers of tradition in his native New England, this singular man nevertheless has failed to find a place in the folklore of the common citizen.

But he accomplished more for his country than did such of his contemporaries as Patrick Henry, Paul Revere—or John Hancock, with whose signature he appears upon the Declaration of Independence.

Aside from King George III perhaps, he more than any other individual was responsible for bringing on the revolution that broke the chains of English tyranny.

It might even be said that he played a more decisive role in his nation's history than did his second cousin, John, who later became President of the United States.

A brewer by trade, he was clerk of the Massachusetts Assembly. His name was Sam Adams, and he was probably the most inspired propagandist who ever touched pen to paper.

It was due in large part to this uncanny ability that a breathless messenger arrived at his door later that March night. There had been a riot in King Street, the messenger reported. The British bloody-backs had fired into a crowd, killing four persons.

Remarked a miffed citizen, shot twice in the arm: "I declare, I do think these soldiers ought to be talked to."

So did Sam Adams. Next morning he called a protest meeting at Faneuil Hall. By afternoon the crowd grew so large that it was necessary to adjourn to the larger Old South Church, and thousands of Bostonians cheered Adams there as he denounced this Boston Massacre.

A formal protest was drafted, and Adams tucked it into his sleeve and carried it to the old State House.

ILLUSTRATED BY COURTNEY ALLEN



Sam Adams strode boldly into the office of the royal governor with an ultimatum.

He strode boldly into the office of the royal governor, Thomas Hutchinson, and delivered his ultimatum. It demanded that the two regiments of regulars commanded by Colonel Dalrymple immediately be moved to Castle William, an island fortification within the harbor.

Hutchinson eyed Adams with distaste. Most people considered Adams a pious citizen, if an unsuccessful brewer. But the governor knew him as a political troublemaker and bitter Anglophobe who had led colonial opposition to such



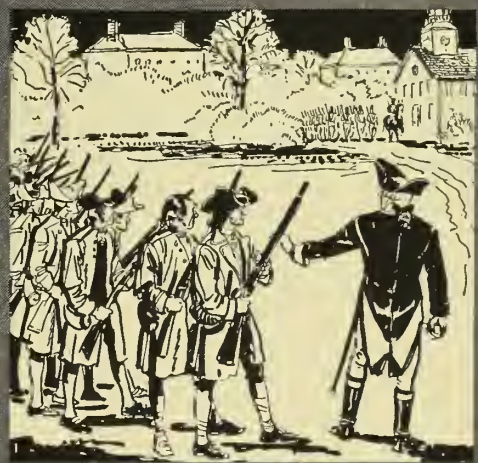
The riot took place in King Street, and the British had killed four persons.



At night he spent long hours drinking flip and talking with his cohorts.



The "Mohawks" stormed aboard. Soon the fish were nibbling expensive tea.



The detachment of colonial militia marched onto the Green of Lexington.

revenue measures as the Sugar Act of 1764, the Stamp Act of 1765, and the Townshend Acts of 1767.

Perhaps Hutchinson would have been even more upset had he been able to look 24 years into the future, when the man he faced would himself occupy the gubernatorial chair as governor of a free Massachusetts. Lacking such foresight, he decided it was time to teach this crackpot fanatic just who was in authority here.

He said sternly that one regiment might be sent to the island. But only one

regiment at best, and certainly not two.

Adams nodded and departed. Moving down the street, he bowed casually from left to right. "Both regiments or none," he said. "Both regiments or none." Back at Old South, he delivered Hutchinson's reply to a packed gallery. And in an instant the hall, corridors, and jammed streets resounded with the cry: "Both regiments or none!"

Back went Adams to Hutchinson's chambers. He pointed a pudgy finger at the governor. "If you have the power to remove one regiment," he said, "you

have the power to remove both." But if his tone was indignant, it should not have been. For Adams had as much as engineered the Boston Massacre.

The story began two weeks before, when a customs officer had slain a Boston youth named Christopher Snyder.

When the court pardoned the official, Adams saw and seized the opportunity for a propaganda campaign. He arranged an elaborate funeral in which 500 schoolboys escorted the small coffin to its grave on the Common.

(Continued on page 51)

He Collects Junk for Collectors



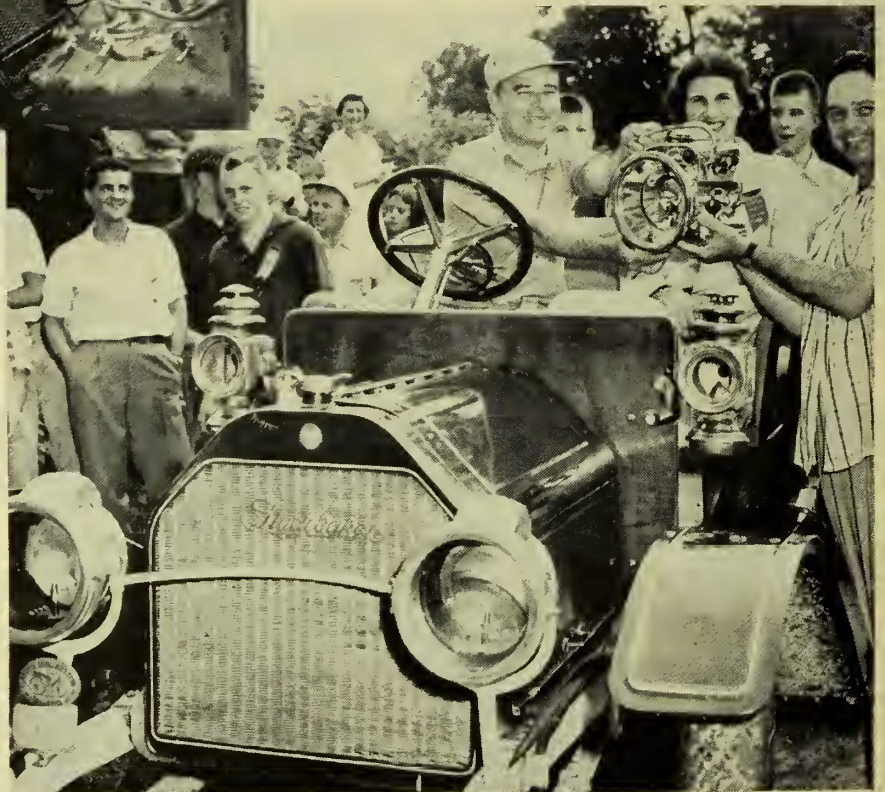
Sam studies a 1920 Cole V-8 at a 1956 antique-car meet.

By FRED C. KELLY, Jr.

LAST OCTOBER MORE THAN 600 aged automobiles jammed the stadium at Hershey, Pennsylvania, for the annual autumn meet of the Antique Automobile Club of America. It was the largest gathering of its kind ever held. The automotive relics, ranging in age from 20 to 50 years, were a polished harmony of brass, nickel, and gleaming woodwork, their engines purring, puffing, or sputtering. They represented 48 different makes of which all but a few have faded from the American scene. But one thing they had in common: almost without exception some of their accessories or innards had come from the junkyard of Samuel Adelman, junkman extraordinary.

Sam, as he is affectionately called by old-car enthusiasts throughout the United States and many foreign countries, operates an automobile wrecking yard that is unique. Located in Mount Vernon, New York, the outdoor premises are a maze of partly dismantled cars of yesteryear — Rolls-Royces, Packards, Pierce Arrows, Lincolns, Cadillacs, and other famous names. Sam's warehouse is overflowing with a fantastic variety of vintage parts and accessories, bridging almost the entire history of the automobile. Greasy, old-fashioned engines are tumbled together helter-skelter, rusty body sections hang from the ceiling, headlights and horns protrude grotesquely from piles of parts, and wheels and tires are everywhere.

Most amazing in this conglomeration of utter chaos is proprietor Sam. Stockily



At right, holding trophy, is singer Jimmy Melton, old-car enthusiast. Many of the accessories on this old Studebaker came from Adelman's.

built, with rugged features and twinkling eyes, and attired in soiled shirt and trousers, he usually can be found seated at a battered desk with an array of motometers, fancy instruments, and tools much in evidence. If you arrive before 10:00 a.m., it is difficult to get Sam's undivided attention because he is in a state of anxiety about the morning mail and what it will bring. Usually it brings orders for old car parts as well as many words of friendly car gossip. Sam is an international figure, and correspondents write from far-off places to get his help and advice. Once the mail is read and sorted, Sam is delighted to talk. He'll talk cars — old cars, new cars — but he will also talk about Sputniks

or any other thought-provoking subject.

Sam's parts emporium, as he sometimes calls his headquarters, has little in common with the usual business establishment. It is strictly a one-man operation. The owner is his own mechanic, salesman, public relations counsel, stock boy, correspondent, and ambassador of good will. Nor does Sam rely on accepted business procedures for his success. Each letter, and he receives almost 6,000 a year requesting 30,000 parts, is answered immediately in his distinctive script on the bottom or margin of the sender's letter. Sam claims his stationery expenses are nil. He has no filing system, but does keep a few books and papers

(Continued on page 40)



WASHINGTON PRO&CON

PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF BIG ISSUES FACING THE NATION

THIS MONTH'S SUBJECT: Will a Bigger Defense Budget Endanger the Nation's Economy?



(PRO) No universal answer can be given to this question. It has to be looked at from the standpoint of immediate effects, middle-range effects and long-range effects.

Considered as a "shot in the arm" for a period of recession, an increased defense budget is of little use. For defense materiel, commonly called "hardware," the lag between appropriations and expenditure, commonly called "lead time," is too great to give an immediate response in increased employment and production. The lead time can be anywhere between six months and as many years.

At the end of the time lag, when the increased expenditures show their effect in the production of hardware, there is a real stimulation to the national economy. Production, employment, wages, profits, all rise.

For the long run this direct effect is most harmful. We, at the present time, have our economy too closely interlocked with defense expenditures to give us any assurance of a favorable economic climate when, as and if, our defense expenditures begin to taper off.

We cannot and must not remain tightly geared to a war economy. To continue to think in terms of such an economy puts the brakes on active, constructive; imaginative endeavors for armament control. It likewise unfits us for the wonderful opportunity which lies ahead of us for devoting to the welfare of people the preparations which we now have to make for the destruction of people.

In conclusion, let me summarize: We are in danger of becoming dependent on a war economy. Dependence puts brakes on intelligent effort for effective arms control. Our best thought must go toward arms control and toward realizing the economic gains of such achievement in terms of the material and spiritual well-being of peoples.

Ralph E. Flanders

Ralph E. Flanders (R), U. S. Senator from Vermont



(CON) I am confident our economy can support needed defense expenditures.

I believe we can afford the kind of defense program that will really defend us.

It is now generally agreed that more money is needed for security than is requested in the original '59 budget message. The recent Rockefeller Report recommends additional expenditures of approximately \$3 billion for the next several years — that is \$3 billion this year, \$6 billion the next and \$9 billion by 1961.

The Defense Department has itself had second thoughts. Two supplemental requests since the '59 budget message will add about \$3 billion for defense. When the testimony is in, I believe Congress may find that further additions are called for this year to provide the balanced and ready force we need.

I have confidence in our economy and in its ability to provide the basic strength for a sound defense. Our economy was not endangered in 1953 when roughly 13.9 percent of our gross national product went to defense expenditures. Since 1953, defense expenditures have averaged only about 11 percent of the GNP, and in the '59 budget message they are a smaller proportion of the GNP than in any year since 1951.

Obviously, important additions to the '59 budget would still leave the defense percentage of the GNP well below what our economy has proved it can sustain. Moreover, ours is a dynamic economy. We have the precious gift of freedom. We have nowhere near reached the limit of the rate at which our economy can grow. The true limiting factors do not lie on our farms or in our factories. The true barriers lie in our minds and in our wills.

If we work hard, we can get the additional weapons we need to keep us free, the economic tools we need to help keep our allies free, and the consumer goods we need for our well-being.

Henry M. Jackson

Henry M. Jackson (D), U. S. Senator from Washington

The American Legion favors giving priority to a budget which will provide an adequate national defense.



ROD AND GUN CLUB



(Continued from page 8)

JIM BORINO, of 211 N. Saunders, Hastings, Nebr., is worried about the appearance your wet flies make from the fish's point of view. He says fish can see fine under water; so be sure the hackles and wings of your wet flies lie back in a streamlined fashion. They should be neat and trim in appearance and have softer hackles and a larger hook than a dry fly.

LOU RICHARDSON JR., of 1395 Lincoln St., Salt Lake City 5, Utah, says he has found a ski pole very handy to keep him from slipping and falling while fishing the fast moving streams in his part of the country. He says, "Because it is light and strong and has a sharp tip, it slips readily between rocks and bites into the river bed. I always take off the ring at the bottom of the pole. I tie the strap on the handle to my belt loop with a four-foot string and let the pole hang behind me till I need it."



TOWARD THE END of the bird shooting season we had some questions from readers about mourning doves, where they breed, how far they fly, that sort of thing. Experts rate the flight of the dove at 35 miles an hour, but a railroad engineer we know told us that he has had doves pass his train while he was steaming along a lot faster.

The mourning dove is the only game bird in the nation that nests in all of the 48 States, plus portions of Canada and Mexico. The dove is considered a game bird and is hunted in 29 of these States. More than 19 million doves were bagged by hunters last year; far more than any other game bird.

IF A DESPERATE criminal pulled a bank robbery or a murder in your community and made a break for freedom within range of a policeman's bullet, you would expect the cop to shoot him wouldn't you? How long is it since your police force has had target practice? Does your community pay for free ammunition for such target practice? Some communities expect their policemen to pay for their own bullets at such target practice. At \$4.50 for 50 bullets, we don't think that's fair. Cost can be reduced by hand-loading instead of buying factory-made ammo; but somebody must pay for the necessary equipment and component parts, and it should *not* be the policemen.

A BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE-finished rod and gun cabinet with custom fitted locked glass doors and an accessory drawer is available from Cabinet Craftsmen, Box 46, Brattleboro, Vt. This handsome piece of quality furniture, while protecting your rod and gun collection, will also attractively decorate your den or living room. Size: 59" high, 34" wide, 18" deep at base. Cost \$74.50. Write to Cabinet Craftsmen, Box 46, Brattleboro, Vt., for illustrated folder.

TO ATTRACT HUNGRY bass when using live minnows for bait, Gordon L. Strobeck, Box 221, Irwin, Pa., says to cut their tail fins off with scissors after hooking the minnow through the lips. This makes the minnow work twice as hard to move around and the commotion attracts fish.

HORROCKS-IBBOTSON has brought out a little booklet that fishermen will find useful. Called *Fishin' Facts for more Fishin' Fun*, it contains 28 pages of fishing lore for you anglers, whether beginners or experts. It describes spinning equipment, fly rods, bait casting rods, salt water gear and lines of all kinds, dope on knots, pictures of big ones that didn't get away, and a page on how to dress a fish that looks good to us. Write Jim Miller at Horrocks-Ibbotson, 20 Whitesboro, Utica, N. Y., for your free copy.

JUDGE FRED D. GOSS, of Ukiah, Calif., dealt out some heavy fines for breaking the game laws last year. Four men got a jury trial for night hunting, taking two spike deer and a spotted fawn, and failure to show their hunting licenses on demand of the game warden. Declared guilty, one man was fined \$2,000. Two were fined \$1,000 each, and the fourth was fined \$250.

HERE'S A PELT fleshing method that H. Lamb of R.D., Box 54, Calais, Maine, says the Indians used. Heat coarse gravel in a fire. Then apply hot gravel on flesh side of pelt by folding and rubbing briskly. Another way Lamb suggests is to rub the flesh side of the animal pelt on a large, heated, rough-surfaced stone. He says either way does a fast, smooth job much to be preferred over the slow, laborious knife-scraping way which often cuts the pelt.

YOU SHOULD TAKE a compass with you at all times when afield in strange country. If the sun goes down, you especially need it. It will help you find your way back to where you started.

H. LEETH OF Ava, Ill., says he has 61 years of hunting, fishing, and trapping behind him. He passes on a good idea for keeping a straight course in rowing a boat in a fog. As he tells it, he was duck hunting with a friend one day, and they wanted to get to an island in the Mississippi. They knew it was three quarters of a mile away in the fog. Leeth cut a stick of wood the length of a broom handle, drove a nail in the end, tied it astern of the boat, and shoved off. He says, "The fog was thick and I didn't try to look ahead but just pointed the boat where I wanted to go and started to row. I never took my eyes off the stick. When that went straight, I knew I was pulling straight. When it slanted, I knew I was pulling too hard on one oar. I finally hit the island. We were the only ones there that day and we bagged our limit of ducks."

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON have introduced a new feature into their single barrel shotgun the "Topper." It is a side lever next to the hammer which makes it possible for the shooter to open the gun for loading and unloading by a simple push of the thumb. The "Topper" weighs from 5 to 6½ pounds depending on the gauge and barrel length. It has automatic ejection. We always liked a single barrel because it makes you aim more carefully. You have no "follow-up" shot unless you reload. Price of the new "Topper" is \$30.50. More details from Larry Gage at Harrington & Richardson, 320 Park Avenue, Worcester 10, Mass.

OLGER L. CARLSON of Michigan, N. Dak., passes on some good tips for riflemen. He says, "To prevent water from seeping down between the barrel and wooden bedding, where it can swell the wood and destroy accuracy, spread candle wax or grease generously over the crevices to make a tight seal. And when the lenses of your scope become dirty, dust them off with a feather or camel's hair brush and wipe them with photographer's lens paper. Scopes are precision ground optics and even the ridges in the skin of your finger may scratch them."



HUNTERS, FISHERMEN, and hikers can pick up a bargain and put themselves in the smart-togger division by buying a pair of brandnew surplus cavalry boots, just released by the Army. What with Sputniks and such, horsemen may be slipping into the passé category. Anyway, the Army's decision is your good fortune. The boots cost the Army \$26.50, and you can get them for \$9.95. Made of quality leather, they are 16 inches high and come in sizes 6 to 14, with all widths available. Try your local army and navy surplus store. We got ours from Morris Surplus Co., 36 Bowery, New York 13, N. Y.

(Continued on page 49)



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

VA MAILING SPECIAL DIVIDENDS TO MANY HOLDERS OF WW1 SERVICE INSURANCE:

On March 13, the Veterans Administration announced a special dividend of \$32 million to be paid to policy holders of U.S. Government Life Insurance (WW1) service insurance...The dividend is in addition to the regular dividend declared earlier... Mailing of the special dividend was expected to be completed about May 15...The special dividend goes only to holders of permanent plan policies... It excludes term policies, and those which are paying disability benefits out of their face value... It does not exclude policies paying disability benefits for which extra premiums were paid... Meanwhile, the regular dividends on VA insurance policies will continue to be paid on or about the anniversary date of each policy.

* * * *

WEST VIRGINIA KOREA BONUS APPLICATIONS BEING PROCESSED:

The State of West Virginia has been processing applications for its Korea bonus since Nov. 1... Bonus is based on at least 90 days military active duty between June 27, 1950 and July 27, 1953...Those with less than 90 days service because they were discharged for service-connected disability are also eligible...Applicants must have been bona fide residents of West Virginia when entering the service, and for six months prior thereto...Maximum bonus for those with domestic duty only is \$300...Maximum is \$400 for those with overseas duty.

Bonus is figured at \$10 a month for domestic service, \$15 a month for foreign service...Deadline for filing applications is June 30, 1959.

Eligibles now non-resident may secure applications from: Bonus Division, West Virginia Dep't of Veterans Affairs, Capitol Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.... Residents of West Virginia may secure applications from any state Veterans Affairs office or from any American Legion service officer in West Virginia.

* * * *

VA WILL LOOK AT OLD DENIED CLAIMS:

The Veterans Administration is now going to run a pilot study of veterans compensation and pension claims which it had denied in the years following WW2.

VA has been rechecking claims it allowed in those years, and has been knocking some of them down or out, claiming original error...But it did not, at the same time, look at those it had rejected to see if they would have been allowed except for VA error.

At the urging of the Legion and other veterans organizations, disallowed claims will now be rechecked in the Brooklyn; Milwaukee; Togus (Me.); Wichita (Kans.); Seattle; Columbia (S.C.) and Lubbock (Tex.) regional offices.

A larger review of old, disallowed claims will only be made if, in the VA's judgment, the pilot study indicates it would be in order.

RUNDOWN ON KEY BILLS AFFECTING VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS:

Herewith a resume of major pending bills on veterans affairs:

Pension eligibility for widows and minor children of WW2 and Korea veterans...Would give them same eligibility as widows and minor children of WW1 veterans by removing requirement that deceased veteran must have had a service-connected disability...Pensions already exist, based on limited income of widows, children, but eligibility is not uniform for widows of different wars... Identical bills introduced by Republican (Mrs. Rogers, Mass.), HR9711 and Democrat (Christopher, Mo.), HR11183...American Legion sponsored...In House Veterans Affairs Committee at presstime... American Legion Auxiliary will emphasize support of this badly needed bill, too.

Increase widows and orphans present pension rates...HR9718, introduced by Mrs. Rogers, Mass.... American Legion sponsored...In House Veterans Affairs Committee at presstime.

Raise income ceilings that govern pension eligibility for veterans, widows, children... HR9867, Introduced by Mrs. Rogers, Mass....Would raise ceiling from \$1400 to \$1800 if single, from \$2700 to \$3000 with specified dependents... American Legion sponsored...In House Vets Affairs Committee at presstime.

Eliminate disability requirement for veterans' pension eligibility at age 65, leaving income limitation only...HR9714, introduced by Mrs. Rogers, Mass....American Legion sponsored...In House Vets Affairs Committee at presstime.

Increase burial allowance for deceased veterans...HR9671, introduced by Mrs. Kee, W. Va.... American Legion sponsored...In House Vets Affairs Committee at presstime.

Consolidate all laws administered by Veterans Administration into one act...HR9700, introduced by Rep. Teague, Tex.... Passed House and in Senate at presstime...American Legion supported.

Let veterans or their widows waive part or all of any retirement pay due them to come within income ceiling for pension...HR9715, Introduced by Mrs. Rogers, Mass.... American Legion sponsored... At present, Railroad Retirement Act pay and Washington, D.C. police and fire retirement pay can be waived for this purpose, but not other...In House Vets Affairs Committee at presstime.

Exempt \$3,000 commercial insurance death claim payment from counting as income restricting veteran's widow's pension eligibility...HR9897, introduced by Rep. Aspinall, Colo....American Legion sponsored...In House Vets Affairs Committee at presstime.

Re-open for one year opportunity for veterans who lack it to buy gov't service contract life insurance...HR2210, introduced by Rep. Aspinall, Colo.... American Legion sponsored...In House Vets Affairs Committee at presstime.

Create Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs... Senate resolution sponsored by Senators Potter (Mich.); Morse and Neuberger (Oreg.); Dworshak (Idaho); Magnuson and Jackson (Wash.) and Humphrey (Minn.)...Vets affairs in Senate subject to delay because handled by two committees whose main duties are in other fields...An American Legion policy since 1922...Still pending in Senate at presstime.

Let restorative training provisions of War Orphans Education Act apply at a younger age than 18...HR11397, introduced by Rep. Fogarty, R.I.... A companion bill due to be introduced in Senate at presstime...Restorative training is best the earlier in life it is started.

Army pay bill...Improves military pay with emphasis on responsibility and ability...A start toward the Cordiner report recommendation of making military pay recognize value of specific services rendered and skills used...HR11470...Had passed House and gone to Senate at presstime...Legion supported it...Hopes are that if passed it will encourage servicemen with special training and ability to remain in service.

Cut strength of organized reserve and national guard...Budget Bureau proposal...Opposed by American Legion...House Armed Services Committee also opposed and at presstime intended to so say to House Appropriations Committee.

Cut VA budget for 1959, close out 1,000 tuberculosis beds in VA hospitals, make other reductions by appropriations whittling... Administration and Budget Bureau proposal... Opposed by American Legion...At presstime House Appropriations Committee reported out 1959 VA budget in HR11574 with some small improvements over Budget Bureau request and House was debating it.

Supplemental VA appropriation for 1957-58 fiscal year ending June 30, 1958...A first was passed and a second supplemental appropriation was being considered in Congress at presstime as VA was running out of funds to keep fully functioning for balance of year...American Legion urging passage as VA hospitals were drastically cutting patient services (See story on following pages.)

Revive GI housing loan program...Passed and signed by President (see story on following pages.)

Increase retirement pay of Civil Service employees retired before Oct. 1, 1956...S72, introduced by Sen. Carlson, Kans....Retirement pay much lower for them than for those retired since... In Senate at presstime.

Stop deducting veterans pensions from Social Security disability benefits...Different bills touching on this subject being drafted at presstime by various Congressmen...Legion will strongly support best bill, seek end to the "offset."

* * * * *

ARMY PAY BILL COULD HAVE SPECIAL MEANING TO VETERANS WIDOWS:

The Army pay bill referred to briefly above, could, if passed, have special meaning to many widows

of veterans who lost their husbands as a result of service and are drawing compensation.

Special meaning flows from the fact that under Public Law 881, part of a widow's compensation rate is based upon the military pay of those now in service who are in the same pay grade as her deceased husband...If the pay in that grade goes up, her compensation goes up.

It could be expected that the Veterans Administration would automatically make the adjustment for all those widows now drawing compensation under Public Law 881.

However, all widows had a choice--when PL881 was passed--of drawing their compensation under that law, or under the previous compensation provisions. ...In some instances, widows found it inadvisable to accept PL881 benefits...The advantage for them lay with the older law...When a new military pay act is passed, a recalculation of PL881 benefits may make it desirable for some widows who refused them earlier to accept them now--which they can do.

American Legion service officers should be alert to this possibility in the event of increases in current military pay, in the interest of those veterans' widows who have authorized our service officers to represent them.

* * * * *

WIFE NEED NOT HAVE BEEN LIVING WITH OR SUPPORTED BY HUSBAND TO QUALIFY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS:

A new Social Security regulation has removed the requirement that a wife or widow must have been "living with" or "supported by" her husband at the time she would otherwise have become eligible for Social Security benefits based on his earnings... Those who have been denied Social Security on this basis only may now apply for benefits.

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ON VETERANS AFFAIRS SOME OF WHICH MAY APPLY TO YOU:

Here, briefly stated, are matters of information some of which may affect you or a friend.

1. Service life insurance has no restrictions as to hazardous employment...If you're contemplating a job as steeplejack, test-pilot or rocketing to the moon, don't worry whether your NSLI or USGLI insurance will still be effective...It will (so long as you keep the premiums paid.)

2. A valuable benefit that a lot of people still seem to be unaware of is the GI-Bill-type educational assistance for children of veterans who died as a result of service in WW2 or Korea...Financial help for college or vocational training beyond the high school level for such children is to be had under the War Orphans Education Act...If you know such a child, have him or her contact the nearest Legion service officer or VA office...

3. If you have government life insurance and are going to re-enter the Armed Forces, keep the insurance...The so-called "free \$10,000 insurance" for those in the Armed Forces no longer exists.

4. If a blind veteran has any service-connected disability, he is entitled to VA special aids for the blind...The blindness need not be service-connected if the veteran has some other disability that is service-connected.

5. If you had a GI mortgage, and paid it off, you do not thereby have entitlement to a new one...

6. A rumor that the Veterans Administration has \$60 million in unclaimed premium refunds on WW2 insurance is not true.

MAY 1958

Gov. Blair (Mo.) Gets First Legion Group Life Insurance

A new privilege of American Legion membership — The American Legion's voluntary group life insurance — went into effect on April 1.

Legionnaire Gov. James T. Blair, of Missouri, became the holder of certificate No. 1 in The American Legion Group Life Insurance plan, and National Commander John S. Gleason, Jr. became the holder of certificate No. 2.

The Legion life insurance plan, which was described in detail on these pages in the April *American Legion Magazine*, went into effect in five swift weeks following its authorization by the Nat'l Executive Committee in mid-February.

Details of the plan were cleared with the Missouri State Division of Insurance, the state in which the basic group plan is written.

The First National Bank of Kansas City signed an agreement with The American Legion to act as trustee.

A final contract was signed with the insurer, the Occidental Life Insurance Company of California.

Offices were set up in the American Legion National Hq in Indianapolis to receive applications and individual payments directly from American Legion

members who desire Legion group life insurance; and to provide application forms, descriptive brochures and other literature.

By the last week in March, National Hq had started a mass mailing of application forms and brochures to every member of The American Legion on record at Nat'l Hq as paid up for 1958.

The complete mailing was scheduled to be finished by mid-April.

Following the individual mailing, Nat'l Hq plans to send a follow-up bulk mailing of application forms and brochures — plus posters for post bulletin boards — to every American Legion post.

This will provide posts with printed material and application forms for new members who may be interested in participating in the insurance plan, as well as old members who may not receive their individual mailing for one reason or another.

For a comprehensive description of the plan, readers are referred to the April issue of this magazine. Meanwhile, a briefer summary is offered below:

1. American Legion Group Life Insurance is voluntary with each member.
2. The annual individual payment is

\$12, except \$16 in New York and Puerto Rico, due to local law, but adjustable in the future on the basis of experience.

3. Special conditions (not affecting the annual payment) also govern some of the details in Texas, Ohio and North Carolina, because of local law. Such differences will be publicized through Legion channels to members in those states.

4. For the fixed annual premium, the following amounts of insurance at different age-levels are provided in all but Ohio and Texas (where the amount of insurance is similar but not exactly the same.)

Age through 34	\$4,000
Age 35 through 44	2,250
Age 45 through 54	1,000
Age 55 through 59	600
Age 60 through 64	400
Age 65 through 69	250
Age 70	Insurance terminates.

5. The entire group policy premium becomes due December 31 each year. Members applying after the start of a calendar year pay a lesser amount for the first year, on a basis described on the application form.

6. Insurance is available only to paid up members of The American Legion, its cost at all age levels being less than rates for the same amounts available on individual plans.

7. Members apply and make annual payments directly to Insurance Plan,

LEGIONNAIRES' GROUP INSURANCE PLAN GETS ROLLING



SCENES AT Nat'l Headquarters as staff got busy on the Legion's new group life insurance plan for members. Left, mailbags loaded with application forms await mail trucks. Right, the first of 2,800,-

000 names and addresses of members of The American Legion are impressed on outgoing literature. Within three weeks an individual mailing to every member was planned, starting late in March.

American Legion National Hq, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. Posts are not involved in handling the details.

8. Insurability is based on health and ability to work regularly. Good health risks are insurable immediately. Impaired health risks who are able to work will usually be insurable if 75% of the members of their posts are insured under the plan (a principle of group insurance). Members so disabled as to be unable to work are not insurable under this plan. The insuring company will make individual determination on insurability of applicants in borderline cases.

Deluge

National and State American Legion officers were deluged with requests for details of the insurance plan following press announcement of its authorization in February by the Nat'l Executive Committee. Thousands of members recognized the numerous advantages of such additional family protection at such low cost.

Meanwhile, many Legionnaires who do not feel the need for additional security applied for policies naming The American Legion Endowment Fund as beneficiary — a movement started by a group of Past National Commanders. The Fund is a source of annual revenue for national American Legion service to veterans and their widows and children.

CONVENTION:

Harry Truman Accepts

Former President of the United States Harry S. Truman has accepted an invitation to address the 1958 National Convention of The American Legion at Chicago, which begins on Labor Day, Sept. 1.

Ex-President Truman made his initial acceptance informally, by stating verbally in public that an invitation had been extended to him by the Legion through the person of Nat'l Legislative Chmn Jerome Duggan (Mo.) and that he "would be happy to accept the invitation."

Truman, a WWI Legionnaire and a life member of Post 21, Independence, Mo., was twice President of the United States. He succeeded to that office from the Vice-Presidency following the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945, and made the decision to employ the first atomic weapon used in war in August of that year. He was elected as the Democratic standard bearer to succeed himself in 1948, when hardly anyone gave him a chance except Truman himself.

On two previous occasions, as President, he spoke at American Legion Na-

tional Conventions — at Miami in 1948, and at Philadelphia in 1949.

Eisenhower Invited

President Eisenhower, a life member of Post 39, Abilene, Kans., has been invited to address the Convention. A reply had not been received at presstime, due probably to inability to foresee yet what his schedule as President will permit in September. When his schedule did not permit his acceptance in recent years, Vice-President Richard Nixon, a



TRUMAN: HE SAID "YES."

member of Post 51, Whittier, Calif., has handled the assignment. Eisenhower addressed the 1947, 1952 and 1954 Nat'l Conventions. His Democratic opponent in Presidential elections, Adlai E. Stevenson, a member of Post 38, Chicago, Ill., spoke in 1952 and 1956.

More details of the 1958 National American Legion Convention on Sept. 1-4 have been announced.

Business sessions of the Convention will be held in Chicago Stadium which



FIRST. Nat'l Cmdr Gleason (right) pays his \$3 registration fee for the 1958 Nat'l Convention to Nat'l Adjt E. A. Blackmore.

is just five minutes from the "Loop" — the center of downtown Chicago. The Stadium, which has the largest seating capacity of any building in the country, is readily accessible by direct bus lines from the city's hotel area and has two large parking lots for those Legionnaires using their own cars.

The Convention Corporation also ap-

proved the use of floats in the Parade. Details will be announced shortly.

Former Governor and Past National Commander John Stelle of Illinois, Governor William G. Stratton, Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and John W. Evers, President of Commonwealth Edison of Chicago have been named as Honorary Presidents of The American Legion 1958 Convention Corporation.

The Morrison Hotel has been selected as the site of the National Headquarters offices during the Convention.

Convention Corporation officials emphasized that the registration fee of \$3.00 will be collected from everyone attending the Convention. The fee will be paid at the time a Legionnaire requests hotel space from his Department Adjutant. Details of the handling of registration fees will be supplied to the Department Adjutants.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

Jobs For Veterans

It has been nearly 25 years since Employment Committees had urgent missions in American Legion posts.

In the great depression of the Thirties, aggressive post employment programs helped thousands of jobless veterans.

But as unemployment mounted in March of this year, and as "nearly a million war veterans were jobless" according to Nat'l Cmdr John S. Gleason, Jr., it has again "become essential" to strengthen the employment programs of Legion posts, Gleason announced.

On March 28, the National Commander called a special veterans employment meeting in Washington, D. C., at the request of J. Edward Walter (Md.) Legion nat'l Employment Committee chmn.

A special report to help post commanders create strong veterans employment programs in 1958 came out of the meeting.

The special report reminded posts that:

1. State Employment Service officers exist for the purpose of placing job-seekers in contact with employers, and these offices give *priority to veterans*. Each Legion post should establish contact with the nearest State Employment Service office. It should encourage its jobless members to register there. It should encourage its employer members to list job openings there. The State Employment offices exist thanks in part to strong legislative support of the Legion dating back continuously to the depression of the Thirties.

2. Likewise, every area of the coun-

try has a Veterans Employment Representative, whose work is to *help create job openings for veterans* — another Legion-backed service which each post's leadership should become familiar with.

3. Jobless post members should be alerted to keep an eye on Civil Service openings, which are listed from time to time at post offices and at offices of the U.S. Civil Service Commission in cities where the Commission has branches.

4. Posts may often be able to place members in new jobs by their own activity as informal employment agencies. If employment is discussed regularly at post meetings, mere word of mouth will now and then place a member in a needed job. Members who need jobs should be encouraged to let the post know they do. Members who are employers should be encouraged to let the post know of any openings.

5. Posts without Employment Committees should create them. Many posts now lack Employment Committees due to long years of full employment in the United States.

THE LEGION AT WORK:

A Sharp Pebble

One of The American Legion's colorful and effective figures and one of the staunchest champions of disabled veterans got himself a well-deserved plug in the March 3 *Medical Economics* magazine—a house-organ for doctors.

Described as a "sharp pebble in the VA's shoes," the Senior Medical Consultant of The American Legion, Dr. H. D. Shapiro, was the subject of a delightful article by Donald Berwick, called "This M.D. is the Veteran's Best Friend."

"Doc" Shapiro is portrayed by Berwick as the Clarence Darrow of any veteran who appeals a denied VA claim, based on a medical question, through The American Legion. Urging a veteran's case before a VA board, Shapiro "displays a brand of forensic brilliance well nigh irresistible" said Berwick. He is an "artist" in the psychology of a board—for as long as his hearers "have a heart," Shapiro knows "how to soften it," said the article.

Nine tenths of Shapiro's cases never get to the final board because Doc wins them at a lower level, Berwick reported, while he wins more than half of the remaining tenth that go to the Veterans Board of Appeals.

But those who think that the Legion's "Doc" Shapiro is just a smart trial lawyer with a medical degree are mistaken, Berwick added. If he "pours scorn" on those who turn down a veteran's plea, Doc has the answer for "every counter-argument," does diligent research, and arrives at a hearing with everything in support of the veteran right in his satchel. He is well-known, said Berwick,



LEGION MEDIC Dr. H. D. Shapiro, "Good medicine's champion," the veterans' friend. Pours scorn, softens hearts, knows his stuff.

for his efforts in behalf of good medical practice, is board-certified in psychiatry and neurology, holds professorial rank at George Washington University's medical school, and "when he challenges a VA physician's medical opinion, Dr. Shapiro is almost invariably right."

Devotion to disabled veterans and their dependents is what has kept Shapiro working for them on the Legion's

payroll, says Berwick, as many an insurance company would pay far more than the Legion can afford for such a competent claims handler.

Berwick cited two of Doc Shapiro's classic cases to show the intensity and care that he applies to make sure whether a veteran has a good case or not.

One was the WWI veteran whose widow and children were denied compensation for his death for fourteen years because the cause of death was diagnosed as paresis—in other words advanced syphilis, which was not recognized as a service-connected disability.

Coming on the scene 14 years later, Doc accepted nothing. He reviewed the case at his desk, detail by detail, and found nothing to justify an award. But records showed that the deceased veteran's brain had been preserved in a hospital. So Shapiro tracked it down and had the brain sectioned and studied. The man had not died of paresis but of tubercular meningitis. Widow and children got 14 years back compensation. Faulty diagnoses corrected, or placed in reasonable doubt, by Dr. Shapiro are commonplaces of his work for veterans.

Then there was the veteran who had gotten a dishonorable discharge for insubordination, making him ineligible for VA benefits or American Legion membership. "Dr. Shapiro's detective instincts were aroused," Berwick reported,

OUTSTANDING LEGION PROJECTS: IDAHO



ABOVE IS A SCENE from the annual Western States American Legion Junior Championship Ski Tournament, sponsored each year at Sun Valley, Idaho, by The American Legion Dep't of Idaho. The tournament, held late in March, is the outstanding ski tournament for youngsters in the country. Youth from 11 western states compete. This year the Idaho Legion also conducted a week-long ski-training camp for youngsters who failed to qualify for the Idaho first team. Two eastern states asked in this year, but had to be turned down, as western competitors had reserved all the available facilities.

by the fact that the Army rated the veteran a moron.

A study by Shapiro of the boy's background didn't make him look like a moron. He was a college graduate as a civilian but had become a "moron" in the Army. Careful examination followed—showing that the youth had developed an organic brain lesion. His discharge was corrected to honorable, and he became entitled to the benefits he was denied, including treatment he needed.

Legionnaires and other veterans who know Dr. H. D. Shapiro's restless work on their behalf as Senior Medical Consultant to the American Legion's Rehabilitation Commission in Washington will say "Amen" to Berwick's keen pen-portrait.

BOYS STATES:

18,000 Legion Guests

An army of about 18,000 high school juniors will have been the guests of American Legion special schools of government for youth between March 27 and Aug. 24.

A total of 50 Boys States have been scheduled by American Legion departments for 1958, starting with the Canal Zone Boys State which was held at Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, March 27-April 3, under the direction of Alfred J. Gauvin; and ending with the Montana Boys State, Aug. 16-24, at Montana's Western College of Education, Dillon, Mont., under the direction of Ted Hazelbaker.

Most Boys States will last a full week, will average better than 350 high school juniors, will be held at the campus of a state college or university or at the state capital.

Average cost of maintaining each boy will be about \$35, or a total of \$630,000, not counting travel. Each will be sponsored by his local American Legion post. In some communities additional boys will be underwritten by other civic organizations. Most participating posts will send one boy, many two, some as many as 30 or 40.

Climaxing the Boys State season, each Boys State will send two boys to American Legion Boys Nation at Washington D.C. (and the University of Maryland campus) July 18-25, under the direction of Thomas X. Glancy of the staff of the Nat'l Americanism Commission.

The Boys State schedule for 1958, including dates, site and director:

Alabama: June 1-6. University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. Cliff Harper.
Arizona: May 31-June 6. Arizona State College, Flagstaff. Delmar Layton.
Arkansas: May 31-June 7. Camp Joe T. Robinson, Little Rock. Ned W. Moseley.

California: June 21-28. Sacramento State Fair Grounds, Sacramento. Marion E. Benedetti.

Colorado: June 13-20. University of Colorado, Boulder. Judge Joseph E. Cook.

Connecticut: June 22-28. University of Connecticut, Storrs. Donald H. Potter.

Delaware: June 11-13. Delaware State College, Dover. Lyle Mowlds.

Distriet of Columbia: June 15-21. Georgetown University, Washington. Nicholas R. Beltrante.

Florida: June 22-28. Florida State University, Tallahassee. Clyde V. Hayman.

Georgia: June 15-21. Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta. George Montgomery.

Idaho: June 8-14. Boise Junior College, Boise. Homer Hudelson.

Illinois: June 22-29. Illinois State Fair Grounds, Springfield. Harold L. Card.

Indiana: June 14-21. Mens' Quadrangle, Indiana University, Bloomington. B. W. Breedlove.

Iowa: June 1-7. Camp Dodge, Grimes. A. W. Coon.

Kansas: June 1-7. Wichita High School, West Wichita. Earl C. Moore.

Kentucky: June 8-14. Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond. Dr. Robert Martin.

Louisiana: August 15-22. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. A. R. Choppin.

Maine: June 15-20. University of Maine, Orono. James L. Boyle.

Maryland: June 22-28. University of Maryland, College Park. Woodrow W. Bousman.

Massachusetts: June 20-28. University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Edwin H. Lombard.

Michigan: June 19-26. Michigan State University, East Lansing. Dwight H. Rich.

Minnesota: June 15-21. University of Minnesota. C. A. Zwiener.

Mississippi: May 31-June 7. Hinds Junior College, Raymond. John Virden.

Missouri: June 14-21. Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg. Charles Hamilton.

Montana: August 16-24. Western College of Education, Dillon. Ted Hazelbaker.

Nebraska: June 15-21, Agriculture College, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Judge Edward F. Carter.

Nevada: June 8-15. University of Nevada, Reno. J. E. Martie.

New Hampshire: June 22-28. University of New Hampshire, Durham. Francis H. Geremonty.

New Jersey: June 22-29. Rutgers University, New Brunswick. Harold A.

Eaton.

New Mexico: June 7-14. New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell. Al Ortiz.

New York: June 22-29. Colgate University, Hamilton. George A. Mead.

North Carolina: June 8-14. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Rodney Ligon.

North Dakota: June 8-15. North Dakota Agriculture College, Fargo. M. B. Zimmerman.

Ohio: June 13-22. Camp Perry, Port Clinton. W. L. DeWeese.

Oklahoma: June 7-14. University of Oklahoma, Norman. Lyle Griffis.

Oregon: June 15-21. Oregon State College, Corvallis. Dan McDade.

Pennsylvania: June 28-July 5. Lock Haven State Teachers College, Lock Haven. Joseph P. Cavenonis.

South Carolina: June 8-15. The University of South Carolina, Columbia. Walter A. Johnson.

South Dakota: June 1-7. Northern State Teachers College, Aberdeen. Judge Harry Mundt.

Tennessee: June 9-16. Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon. Lt. Col. Ralph Lucas.

Texas: June 8-14. University of Texas, Austin. Dr. Firman Haynie.

Utah: July 5-13. Camp Williams, Jordan Narrows. W. Dale Waters.

Vermont: June 15-21. Norwich University, Northfield. Alexander Kaszuba.

Virginia: July 13-19. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg. W. Glen Rardin.

Washington: June 16-24. Pacific Lutheran College, Parkland. Fred M. Fuecker.

West Virginia: June 1-7. State 4-H Camp, Jackson's Mill. W. R. Fugitt.

Wisconsin: June 14-21. Ripon College, Ripon. Val W. Ove.

Wyoming: May 25-31. Wyoming State Fair Grounds, Douglas. Judge Franklin B. Sheldon.

Alaska: Will participate in Washington Boys State. Alaska Director, Howard L. Trent.

Caual Zone: March 27-April 3. Fort Clayton. Alfred J. Gauvin.

VA BUDGET:

It Was Hurting

As this magazine went to press, numerous complicated issues involving the budget of the Veterans Administration were only partly resolved by Congress.

As part of the unresolved picture, the VA hospitals, with their patient load of over 110,000 and growing waiting lists of other patients, faced a critical situation.

The annual budget of the Veterans Administration is of tremendous impor-

tance to the entire structure of programs for war veterans, their widows and orphans to which The American Legion has dedicated one of its major programs.

But the details and implications of budget matters often seem so disconnected from their full meaning as to defy the understanding of anyone but a fulltime student of the subject.

The Congress authorizes the annual budget. But it depends upon information from agencies (the VA in this case) to know what is needed. In recent years, agencies have been increasingly restricted in what they could tell the Congress, without approval of the Budget Bureau.

After the Congress has approved a budget, the Budget Bureau may then prevent an agency from spending the money authorized.

Today, the veterans hospitals are suffering from budgetary problems to a degree that may soon come to a head.

Last year's appropriation for routine medical care and upkeep of the VA hospitals turned out to be insufficient, so that as of April 1 the VA — for want of enough money — had to order an across the board 2% reduction in expenditures for the balance of the fiscal year throughout its hospital system.

What does 2% mean? It means poorer food for patients, reduced services, postponement of sensible upkeep of facili-

ties, refusal to admit new patients, layoffs and resignations of staff to care for the sick.

Here's how the 2% reduction hit the Los Angeles area, according to J. H. Chillington, American Legion Nat'l Field Representative:

"Cutting hospital fund 2% for 4th quarter having serious effect on VA operations Los Angeles County. 144 beds to be reduced Los Angeles Center; 17 at Sepulveda; 24 at Long Beach; 10 at San Fernando. Reductions in (staff) force at Los Angeles and other hospitals. Purchase of supplies reduced. Ration costs must be cut, effecting patient morale. Tightening of admission (of new patients) will effect opening of new (hospital) wing at Long Beach . . . critical situation. Budget Bureau refuses to request supplemental funds."

Legion Field Representative Shaffer reported the following effects of the 2% cutback at the Dayton, Ohio VA Center:

"In addition to the 77 (staff members) that were separated at the Dayton Center, an additional 31 have (now) been separated (including) three doctors and three dentists. Due to uncertainty of conditions, several other doctors stated they were looking . . . for other connections.

"As a result of lack of Budget we also find that no admissions are being

made in the domiciliary home and won't be until July 1.

"No general medical surgical cases except emergencies and service-connected are being admitted until July 1.

"No tubercular veterans are being admitted except service-connected and extreme emergencies. It is not clear whether the Center will be in a position to lift the tubercular restrictions on July 1, due to the closing of the Thomas TB Hospital.

"Applications for TB admissions are being transferred to the Brecksville and Indianapolis VA TB hospitals."

And That's Not All

At the same time, the Veterans Administration was putting further, and more long-range, slashes into effect in its hospital operation on the basis of the budget requested for next year by the President and his Budget Director.

While Congress wrestled with the new budget, and the House Appropriations Committee brought out a proposal that was an improvement in some respects over the budget request, the VA could not wait to see what would finally happen. As the proposed 1959 budget called for cutting back hospital care even more next year, VA had to anticipate what was coming.

It began closing out more beds, par-

Parents-Civic Leaders:

Youth looks to you for Military Guidance — Prepare yourself with this Free Booklet

Young men in your community face important decisions on how best to fulfill their military obligation. In seeking advice, they look to their parents and community leaders, as well as to their school counselors. To provide you with the up-to-date information you need to meet this responsibility, the United States Army has prepared a special free guidance booklet for parents and civic leaders explaining what today's modern Army offers a young man.

Never before has the Army had so many opportunities for a youth to plan for a rewarding service career. By familiarizing yourself with the opportunities offered by today's modern Army, you will perform a very real service both for the young men you counsel and for your country's defense effort.

If you are sending for this booklet as a parent, why not request several additional copies for your friends with teenage sons? If you represent a community service organization, please feel free to ask for as many copies as your organization is able to distribute. In addition, your local Army Recruiting Station representatives want you to know they will be glad to answer your questions or supply you with other guidance booklets—at no obligation.

Mail this coupon today:

Pathway to Maturity



THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C., Attn: AGSN

AL-5-58

Please send me the free Army Guidance booklet for parents and civic leaders "Pathway to Maturity."

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Number of copies desired.....

Name of organization.....

POSTS IN ACTION

Items from our 17,000-odd posts. Those of most general interest and widest geographical spread are selected, with apologies for the hundreds of others that are so kindly reported to the editors.

Try again — Post 598ers of Hickman Mills, Mo., have just started to build their new \$125,000 home again. First they helped build the town again. One day after they started their new home a year ago, a tornado smashed Hickman Mills.

Record breaker — Post 9, Muskegon, Mich., organized the local Mothers' March on Polio — collected a smashing \$7,000 in one night.

Any others? — Was Post 12, Waco, Tex., the first Legion Post to have its colors flown over the South Pole?

Not so, reports Post 195, Philadelphia, Pa., on reading the above here recently. 195's colors flew over the North Pole in 1934, and over the South Pole with Byrd in 1937 or 1938.

Know best — Biggest subscriber to North Carolina's Legion Rehab stamp fund is Post 70, Oteen. It came through with a whopping \$428.50. Oteen is site of big VA hospital, many Post members are patients, know Legion rehab work firsthand.

Kilroys galore — A big world map sits in Post 71, Attalla, Ala., studded with pins post members placed at spots where they served in wartime.

Helping hand — To aid the widow and four small children of a Chicago fireman, Post 49 of that city held a dance in a fund drive that raised \$2,763 for the destitute family.

The critical eye — To sharpen their scrutiny of world events, high school pupils were offered prizes for original political cartoons by Post 282, St. Louis Park, Minn. 103 students competed in the contest.

Subdivision — U.S. State Dep't Legionnaires overseas needn't be inactive. Members attached to the U.S. Embassy at Bonn, Germany, have formed Sub-Post 1 of State Dep't Post 68, Washington D. C. In Feb. they held a big Washington's Birthday party in Bonn.

Engines — 1,000 members for 1958 have been signed up by William P. Erxleben, Post 13, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; 601 by 78-year-old Herman Wenige, Post 35, Jeffersonville, Ind.; 328 by blind Cmdr Joe Friedal, Post 34, Graham, Texas.

ticularly for tuberculosis, and prepared to lay off more staff. The timing did not permit VA to wait and see.

American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Director John J. Corcoran strongly protested the hospital slashes at Congressional hearings in March.

Nat'l Commander Gleason wired President Eisenhower, the House Appropriations Committee, Rep. Olin E. Teague, Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee and VA Administrator Sumner G. Whittier asking for emergency consideration of measures to put a halt to the curtailment of hospital services.

Announced the Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission: "The established policy of the Budget Bureau in reducing funds for the VA through its control of dollar appropriations will make it practically impossible for VA to reverse the cuts by normal procedures."

Two roads were open to improve the situation at the beginning of April. They were:

1. Swift approval by the Congress of supplemental funds to salvage the VA budget for this year.

2. A substantial upgrading of the tentative budget in the works for 1958-9.

GI HOUSING:

Bill Passes

On April 3, President Eisenhower signed an omnibus federal housing bill for 1958 which contained many features The American Legion had requested for two years with respect to veterans housing. Both houses of Congress had speedily passed the bill during March.

The bill extended the WW2 GI loan guarantee and direct loan program to July 1, 1960 — or for two additional years.

It raised the interest rate for GI loans from 4½% to 4¾%, which — in view of the recent falling of interest rates on competing loans — may be a help to veterans. The American Legion had asked that the GI rate be made flexible, as FHA rates are. But the Congress preferred to keep it rigid and increase it by ¼ of 1%.

The signing of the bill put new life also in the VA direct home loan program. VA is authorized to make direct loans to veterans in many rural areas where lenders have never been numerous enough to make the loans needed by veterans under the basic loan guarantee program. The bill increased the amount which the VA could lend for direct loans from \$10,000 to \$13,500, and allowed \$300 million dollars for direct loans over the next two years.

The President vetoed a similar bill last year, practically paralyzing the direct loan program during 1957-58. The spectre of a recession was undoubtedly influential in the revival of the program this year.

The home-building industry has been particularly sick in recent months, and the new housing bill should spruce it up.

A general index of the health of the home construction business is the price in March (when there is usually an upturn) of green, random-length 2 x 4 lumber at northwestern mills.

This year no upturn happened in March, the price per 1,000 board feet was well below previous years, and a

VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL WORKERS — MEN ALL



POSING with Nat'l Cmdr John S. Gleason, Jr., above, are eleven Illinois Legionnaires who have answered the call for more and more men to work as volunteers with hospitalized veterans. All took special training and do volunteer hospital work at the East Moline State Hospital. They are members of many different American Legion posts in northern Illinois.

leading lumber mill said the situation was the "worst since 1940."

The new housing bill also allowed the Federal Nat'l Mortgage Ass'n (Fannie May) \$1.75 billion to purchase FHA and VA mortgages in the secondary mortgage market. While this may seem to have little meaning to the homebuyer it stimulates the willingness of banks and loan associations to write mortgages, encourages builders to build.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

► A polio epidemic in 1958 is a "distinct possibility" says the nat'l polio foundation. Reason? 60% of the population is still unvaccinated. In the 1st 11 weeks of 1958, which are "out of season" for polio, 108 new paralytic cases were reported.

The foundation, the American Medical Ass'n, The American Legion and other civic and professional groups continue to urge every unvaccinated citizen to start a 3-shot series of Salk vaccinations before summer.

► Legion's Puerto Rico Dep't has new, permanent hq in a 3-story mansion in San Juan. Building is colorfully landscaped on a ¾ acre hillside overlooking a lagoon.

► New Jersey Legionnaires threw a big testimonial dinner to N. J. Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman Albert McCormick, of Mountain Lakes, N. J., on March 29.

► Post Mortem Club of Washington, D.C. has given \$100 to the American Legion Endowment Fund in memory of Past Nat'l Cmdr Edward A. Hayes of Chicago.

► New Mexico became the first American Legion Dep't to enroll more members in 1958 than its total for the year 1957. It passed the 1957 total on March 27.

► America's first nuclear merchant ship, the *Savannah*, will have its keel laid May 22, which is Nat'l Maritime Day. It is named after the 1st ship to cross the Atlantic using steam power. The old *Savannah* steamed part way to England, 139 years ago, sailed the rest.

► U. S. Army has given a special citation to Post 95, Quincy, Mass., for its aid in recruiting and help given to local Army installations and personnel on "numerous occasions."

► Ross L. Malone, Jr., member of Post 28, Roswell, N. Mex., is slated to be next president of The American Bar Ass'n, reports N. Mex. Dep't Adj't G. Y. Fails.

► Sixth Regional Americanism Conference of the Legion was held at Shreveport, La., March 28-30. Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi were represented, with Richard C. Cadwallader of Shreveport as chairman.

Major subjects up for discussion were: Public Health and Safety; Un-American Activities and Countersubversion; Strengthening Religion and Family Life; Immigration and Naturalization Policies and Programs; Improving Local Communities; Supporting Public Education; Youth Programs and Combatting Juvenile Delinquency; and Encouraging Patriotism and Effective Citizenship.

► While the VA budget is a matter of great concern, some other preliminary budget proposals in the House in April seemed OK. House committee recommendations for the Veterans Employment Service, and other services in the Labor Dep't bearing on veterans employment were satisfactory, according to the Legion's Nat'l Economic Commission.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER: Two Additions

The famous "Unknown Soldier" of WW1 who rests in Arlington National Cemetery to represent all the missing-in-action and unidentified dead of the A.E.F. of 1917-18, will have company this Memorial Day.

Two Unknowns — one of Korea and one of World War Two — will be laid to permanent rest beside the Unknown

Soldier of WW1, after lying in state two days previously.

An enlisted Medal of Honor winner will select one WW2 serviceman from a group of 13 from all theaters of WW2 action, in a ceremony at sea aboard the U.S.S. Canberra, a guided missile cruiser. It will not be known from which theater of operations or which branch of the service the WW2 unknown comes. The remaining 12 will be buried at sea with full military honors. The Korea Unknown serviceman will be selected from among the unidentified men who died in Korea and are now interred in Honolulu.

The term "soldier" will not be applied to the two new Unknowns, as their branch of service will be unknown.

The original Tomb of the Unknown Soldier has been enlarged to receive the additional bodies, but the original Unknown Soldier himself has not been, nor will be, disturbed.

American Legion national and department officials will attend and participate. Later, the new Unknowns will receive American Legion Distinguished Service Medals, to be placed in the Arlington Cemetery trophy room.

Sadly missing from the ceremonies will be a Legionnaire who played a large part in the planning of the occasion, (Continued on page 34)



Mild, cool smoking...
natural tobacco taste...
always fresh!

• Nature put the flavor in P. A.'s tobacco. Prince Albert's special process keeps and improves this wonderful flavor.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT

Mancel B. Talcott, former mayor and postmaster of Waukegan, Ill.

Talcott, organizer and only chairman of the American Legion Nat'l Graves Registration and Memorial Committee, died March 13, in Florida, where he had been living in retirement. Even during his last illness, Talcott had been working with the Defense Department and the Legion on details of the interment of the Unknowns of WW2 and Korea.

VETERANS AFFAIRS:

Congress Speaks Up

What is uppermost in the minds of the Congress of the United States in the field of veterans affairs in 1958?

To find out, every member of the Congress of the United States was invited by this magazine recently to provide it with any statement of record on basic current issues in veterans affairs.

Hundreds of answers were received. Many members of Congress who had made no statement recently, provided one for the benefit of The American Legion, although this was not asked.

The need for brevity prevented each member from covering the entire field. A summary of the comments received is reported under 13 headings below:

1. Concern over the veterans' hospitals. Many members reported an awareness that the Veterans Administration hospitals are deteriorating in quality and service as a result of forced economies.

Many called for a halt to administrative cutbacks of the veterans hospitals.

Sen. Humphrey (Minn.) and some others urged definite expansion now as well as a halt to the deterioration.

Humphrey called for a thoroughly adequate, high-class hospital system, as well as special diagnostic and long-term nursing facilities.

Rep. Perkins (Ky.) said it was time for hospital expansion, as did Rep. Engle (Calif.); Rep. McDonough (Calif.); Rep. Mack (Wash.); and Rep. Sullivan (Mo.).

Others who specifically call for a halt to the present deterioration of veterans hospital services included:

Senators: Butler (Md.); Case (S. Dak.); Magnuson (Wash.); Malone (Nev.); Neuberger (Oreg.); Payne (Me.) and Stennis (Miss.).

Representatives: Bailey (W. Va.); Baldwin (Calif.); Brooks (Tex.); Collier (Ill.); Doyle (Calif.); Natcher (Ky.); Reuss (Wisc.); Rhodes (Pa.) and Smith (Calif.).

In addition, a majority of the members of the House Veterans Affairs Committee of both parties recently voiced the same concern to Nat'l Cmdr John S. Gleason, Jr., of The American Legion.

The Committee members are: Representatives Teague (Tex.); Rogers (Mass.); Dorn (S. C.); Kearney (N. Y.); Kee (W. Va.); Ayres (Ohio); Long (La.); Adair (Ind.); Aspinall (Colo.); Fino (N. Y.); Shuford (N. C.); Weaver (Neb.); Christopher (Mo.); Saylor (Pa.); Diggs (Mich.); Dwyer (N. J.); Sisk (Calif.);

Smith (Calif.); Haley (Fla.); Teague (Calif.); Baring (Nev.); Mitchell (Ga.) and Everett (Tenn.).

2. The Budget Bureau. The choking of the functions of federal programs, including the veterans program, by the Bureau of the Budget, was widely opposed.

Rep. Engle (Calif.) called for legal restrictions on that bureau.

Rep. Shelley (Calif.) took out after the Bureau for cutting back the Coast Guard.

Rep. Baring (Nev.) and Rep. Long (La.) named the Bureau as responsible for deterioration of VA programs, and many others implied as much.

3. WWI pensions. Improved pensions for WWI veterans were specifically endorsed by Senators Malone (Nev.) and Neuberger (Oreg.) and Representatives Rhodes (Pa.); O'Hara (Ill.); Christopher (Mo.); Dorn (N. Y.) and Madden (Ind.).

4. Pension increases. The need to upgrade existing pensions due to the cost of living was cited by Representatives Dorn (N. Y.); Mack (Wash.); McDonough (Calif.); Osmer (N. J.); Perkins (Ky.); Reuss (Wisc.); Saund (Calif.) and Trimble (Ark.) and Senator Malone (Nev.).

5. Social Security. Many Congressmen categorically opposed the Bradley recommendations, without going into details. Others specifically mentioned one or more facets of them.

Sen. Humphrey (Minn.) said substitution of Social Security for veterans benefits was "unthinkable." Sen. Malone (Nev.) reported "stony opposition" to linking Social Security to veterans benefits. Senators Case (S. Dak.); Javits (N. Y.) and Rep. Roberts (Ala.) did likewise, while Sen. Proxmire (Wis.) advised he had introduced a Social Security bill specifically stipulating no connection between Social Security and veterans benefits.

6. Senate Veterans Affairs Committee. Back in 1932, 64 Members of the Senate led by Senator Brookhart (Iowa) joined in a resolution to create a Veterans Affairs Committee in the Senate, where veterans affairs are handled by two committees whose essential duties are in other fields: the committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the committee on Finance.

But the 64 were stymied by a two-man filibuster and there is still no Veterans Affairs Committee in the Senate.

It is no reflection on the two committees that veterans get "second class treatment in the Senate today" says Sen. Potter (Mich.). They simply have too much else to do, he says.

Legionnaires will recall that in 1956, the Legion's bill for improved pensions for WWI veterans went through the

House overwhelmingly, but died in action in the Senate Finance Committee.

Sen. Potter is one of a group of Senators who today insist that a Senate Veterans Affairs Committee must be formed.

Other Senators who reported the same view were Barrett (Wyo.); Langer (N. Dak.); Magnuson (Wash.); Neuberger (Oreg.); Martin (Iowa); Javits (N. Y.); Ives (N. Y.).

Rep. Mack (Wash.) of the House also commented on this need due to veterans bills passing the House and "dying of inaction in the Senate."

7. Inequities. Inequities in existing veterans laws need to be remedied said some Congressmen. Of these, some specified making WW2 and Korea widows eligible for pensions on the same basis as WWI widows—and others mentioned different benefits for veterans of different wars.

Abolishing inequities was called for by Sen. Langer (N. Dak.) and by Representatives Anfuso (N. Y.); Blitch (Ga.); Bow (Ohio); Brooks (Tex.); Coffin (Me.); Reuss (Wisc.); Sheppard (Calif.); Trimble (Ark.); and Wright (Tex.).

8. Home Loans. The following Congressmen urged revitalization of the GI home loan program by necessary legislation to make it work well again. (Later, a housing bill incorporating such measures was passed by both houses):

Senators: Butler (Md.); Capehart (Ind.); Payne (Me.); and Sparkman (Ala.).

Representatives: Anfuso (N. Y.); Aspinall (Colo.); Beamer (Ind.); Bennett (Fla.); Hiestand (Calif.); Long (La.); Multer (N. Y.) and Sisk (Calif.).

9. Compensation cutbacks. Reductions in compensation to the war-disabled by administrative action in recent years, and a "get tough" attitude in making new war-disability compensation awards were selected for criticism by several Congressmen.

Rep. Rogers (Tex.) said these reductions have often seemed unreasonable.

Rep. Smith (Miss.) reported a bill of his to prevent discontinuing service-connection after ten years.

Rep. Knutson (Minn.) voiced support of a bill of Rep. Teague (Tex.) to block downgrading of war-disability awards.

Rep. Dorn (S. C.) said he was "alarmed over administrative reductions of monetary awards and will do everything possible to stop it."

Rep. Roosevelt (Calif.) was on record that, although war-disability awards are called "gratuities," the Congress and the Administration should think of them as a definite right of veterans; and Representatives Whitten (Miss.) and Multer (N. Y.) said war-disability claims should be officially a matter of right so veterans could carry them to court if necessary.

Sen. Holland (Fla.) said the VA's review of past war disability awards is

harsh and appears inconsistent. Similar comments were made by Rep. Rhodes (Pa.).

10. Broad Support. Many more Congressmen than those already mentioned obviously shared some or all of the opinions set forth above, but having been asked for a brief quotation did not go into detail. Broad support of the existing veterans program was implied in many different answers which mentioned one or more of the following:

(a) Opposition to the Bradley Commission recommendations.

(b) Opposition to administrative cutbacks of veterans programs authorized by Congress.

(c) Confidence in the soundness of The American Legion's views on veterans affairs.

(d) Resistance to reducing veterans benefits either for general economy, or specifically to pay for missiles.

Member of Congress expressing these or other opinions implying a strong belief in the soundness of the existing veterans program, in its basic philosophy, and in its worthiness of being carried out effectively, included the following:

Senators

Allott (Colo.)	Malone (Nev.)
Butler (Md.)	Mansfield (Mont.)
Case (S. Dak.)	Martin (Pa.)
Clark (Pa.)	Neuberger (Oreg.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Payne (Me.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Revercomb (W. Va.)
Ellender (La.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Hoblitzell (W. Va.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Humphrey (Minn.)	Thye (Minn.)
Johnson (Tex.)	Wiley (Wis.)
Langer (N. Dak.)	Young (N. Dak.)
Magnuson (Wash.)	

Representatives

Alexander (N. C.)	Jones (Ala.)
Andersen (Minn.)	Kee (W. Va.)
Bailey (W. Va.)	Knox (Mich.)
Baring (Nev.)	Knutson (Minn.)
Beamer (Ind.)	Latham (N. Y.)
Becker (N. Y.)	Lennon (N. C.)
Bennett (Fla.)	Long (La.)
Blitch (Ga.)	McCarthy (Minn.)
Bosch (N. Y.)	McCormack (Mass.)
Bow (Ohio)	McFall (Calif.)
Boykin (Ala.)	McVey (Ill.)
Brooks (Tex.)	Michel (Ill.)
Budge (Idaho)	Moore (W. Va.)
Chenoweth (Colo.)	Morris (Okla.)
Collier (Ill.)	Natcher (Ky.)
Cunningham (Nebr.)	Ostertag (N. Y.)
Cunningham (Iowa)	Patman (Tex.)
Curtis (Mass.)	Pfost (Idaho)
Dague (Pa.)	Price (Ill.)
Devereux (Md.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Dorn (N. Y.)	Rhodes (Pa.)
Doyle (Calif.)	Rivers (S. C.)
Engle (Calif.)	Roberts (Ala.)
Fenton (Pa.)	Rooney (N. Y.)
Fisher (Tex.)	Scott (N. C.)
Gathings (Ark.)	Sheehan (Ill.)
Hale (Me.)	Siler (Ky.)
Haley (Fla.)	Sikes (Fla.)
Harden (Ill.)	Simpson (Pa.)
Harrison (Nebr.)	Van Zandt (Pa.)
Hays (Ohio)	Watts (Ky.)
Henderson (Ohio)	Westland (Wash.)
Herlong (Fla.)	Wright (Tex.)
Hill (Colo.)	Zablocki (Wisc.)
Huddleston (Ala.)	Zelenko (N. Y.)
Jensen (Iowa)	

11. Some miscellaneous points are in-

teresting. Rep. Rogers' (Mass.) views are so well known that she was not asked for additional comment. She is the sponsor of numerous bills for the improvement of veterans benefits and is vocally antagonistic to reductions.

Rep. Teague (Tex.), chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee is cool to pensions, aggressive in defense of war-disability awards, critical of hospital cutbacks.

Rep. Van Zandt (Pa.), with a strong background in veterans affairs told his constituents in a newsletter "to be brutally frank, trimming vets benefits is not good politics in an election year." He called their attention also to a pending Supreme Court challenge of veterans preference in Civil Service.

Rep. Fino (N. Y.) has introduced a bill to deny veterans benefits to communist party members.

Sen. Thye (Minn.) said the Bradley recommendation to make a lump sum payment to close out war-disability claims would be an injustice.

Sen. Holland (Fla.) noted that veterans with nervous disorders are in many instances not treated fairly in administration of their benefits.

Rep. Holland (Pa.) has a bill in for review of less-than-honorable discharges that would take into account subsequent civilian behavior, and another to

broaden presumption of service-connection for certain mental illnesses.

Rep. Anfusio (N.Y.) and Sen. Yarbrough (Tex.) want GI education rights to go to those now in service.

Rep. Bass (Tenn.) wants unused GI education rights of WW2 and Korean veterans to be passed on to their children.

Sen. Langer (N. Dak.) wants the law that suspends veterans benefits when veterans are in prison for civil offenses repealed.

Sen. Hennings (Mo.) wants reforms in Army practices in giving less-than-honorable discharges.

12. Readers should note that the above comments are a response to a "low pressure" request for Congressmen's views.

Members were asked for any statements on "basic issues" that were already on the record. Many whose names are missing answered saying that they had made no recent statement.

Quite a few others sent generally friendly answers, but are omitted as they specified nothing.

About two-thirds of the Congress answered.

13. Rep. Bow (Ohio) made a statement with which many readers of these pages will agree: "Veterans affairs are

(Continued on page 37)



MY CLOSEST SHAVE by Elgin Ciampi

Skin Diver, Shark Expert, Author



"My closest shave happened under water while baiting sharks to photograph," says shark expert Elgin Ciampi. "My speared bait-fish hid in a hole, pouring clouds of blood around me. Smelling blood, a 7-foot man-eater, unable to find the bait, rushed me. I dodged and started taking pictures. I kept the camera between us while the shark circled hungrily for five full minutes. Then my air supply ran short, so I used psychology: I lunged at the shark with my camera. Startled, he shot away — and so did I!"

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"On a gray morning in November, 1942, a specialist confirmed the diagnosis of cancer made by my family doctor. What he had to say reassured me.

"He explained that, thanks to my habit of having yearly checkups, my doctor had caught the cancer in its early stage. It was localized and operable... and here I am, hale and hearty."

That was 15 years ago, when only 1 out of 4 persons with cancer was being cured. Today, thanks to improved

methods of treatment, and earlier diagnosis, 1 person in 3 is being saved.

And with present knowledge, it can be 1 in 2, if everyone observes two simple precautions: Have a health check-up annually. Keep alert for cancer's seven danger signals.

Progress in the American Cancer Society's fight against cancer depends on the dollars donated for its broad, nation-wide program of research, education and service to the stricken.

Help save more and more lives from cancer. Fight Cancer with a Checkup and a Check. Send a check *now* to "Cancer," care of your local post office.

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complex, are not generally understood." Rep. Burdick (N. Dak.) said he was opposed to "handouts" to veterans, but the majority of bills proposed are so reasonable on analysis that he found no difficulty in supporting them.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

A. J. Peacock (1957), Post 18, Opelika, Ala.
Leo W. Williford (1952) and **Ernest M. Manush** (1957), Post 31, Tusculumbia, Ala.
Frank Morris (1957), Post 189, Foreman, Ark.
A. G. Papadakis and **Earle W. Wiles** (both 1948) and **J. J. Barry** (1953) and **J. Howard Johnson** (1954), Post 10, Richmond, Calif.
Frank L. Holland (1953) and **George P. Baker** (1955) and **John H. Van Vleet** (1956), Post 51, Whittier, Calif.
Thomas Vernall (1948), Post 105, Redwood City, Calif.
Fred Collins (1957), Post 150, Burbank, Calif.
Dan W. Emmett (1949) and **Grundy C. Coffey** (1950) and **Chester L. Cagnacci** (1952) and **Walter J. Fourt** (1956), Post 339, Ventura, Calif.
Harold J. Dewey (1957), Post 396, Carmichael, Calif.
Charles B. Swihart (1958), Post 397, Monterey Park, Calif.
Frank Held (1957), Post 398, Inglewood, Calif.
Elmer R. Hedman (1954), Post 426, Yucaipa, Calif.
Dan Slanker (1958), Post 800, Idyllwild, Calif.
Alex Prince and **Jose B. Roybal** and **R. D. Saunders** (all 1957), Post 113, Alamosa, Colo.
Phalen U. Lynskey (1955) and **Edward Cousineau** (1957), Post 36, Windsor Locks, Conn.
Maurice H. Peck (1954), Post 41, Old Lyme, Conn.
LeRoy E. Nooney (1958), Post 129, Jacksonville Beach, Fla.
Florence Momberger Fedor (1957), Post 289, Port Orange, Fla.
Sedley Peck (1958), Post 1, Paris, France.
Homer W. Bledsoe (1957), Post 55, McDonough, Ga.
Roy Willmering (1957), Post 158, Barrington, Ill.
Edward A. Kemp (1956) and **James L. Crogan** (1957), Post 388, Chicago, Ill.
Chris Baltersen and **George A. Bowan** (both 1955), Post 510, Lake Bluff, Ill.
O. G. Hooker (1957), Post 1014, Pearl City, Ill.
Joseph C. Urban (1958), Post 1607, Chicago, Ill.
Vencel M. Rouse and **Dan Rudzinski** and **Walter Zahorowski** (all 1956), Post 78, East Chicago, Ind.
Fred Miller (1958), Post 4, Hubbard, Iowa.
Harold D. Baker (1958), Post 502, Castana, Iowa.
Clyde Ernst (1956) and **Charles E. Peer** (1958), Post 669, Des Moines, Iowa.
Percy T. Ingersoll (1957), Post 9, Machias, Maine.
William Southard (1957), Post 12, Bangor, Maine.
Earle A. Tarr (1957), Post 40, Winthrop, Maine.
Edward C. Kaighn, Sr. (1958), Post 136, Greenbelt, Md.
Charles H. Spurr (1955) and **J. Edward Berry, Sr.** (1957), Post 35, Brockton, Mass.
Joseph Higney and **Casimir Jaworski** and **Henry**

Jordan and **August Kiesel** (all 1957), Post 123, Ware, Mass.

Wilfred J. Fecteau and **Walter H. Walsh** (both 1957), Post 138, Spencer, Mass.

William Montigny, Sr. and **Truman Emery** (both 1957), Post 145, North Westport, Mass.

Clarence White (1958), Post 175, Longmeadow, Mass.

Wesley R. Harwood (1956), Post 365, Edwardsburg, Mich.

Gentle Flowers and **Sherman Murphy** (both 1957), Post 399, St. Louis, Mo.

William E. Guthrie, Sr. (1948) and **William E. Beaumont** and **Walter M. Heebner** (both 1955), Post 128, Teaneck, N. J.

Albert S. Strom (1957), Post 425, Belmar, N. J.

Ray Harrison (1957), Post 25, Clovis, N. Mex.

Arthur F. Duffy (1957), Post 212, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Edward N. Scheiberling and **George J. Pickett** (both 1948) and **John A. Hamilton** (1950), Post 225, Albany, N. Y.

Stanley Hagerman and **John Jager** and **John V. Kellogg** and **Lyle VanArsdale** (all 1957), Post 462, Interlaken, N. Y.

John H. Dall and **Michael Stergos** (both 1957), Post 496, New York, N. Y.

Ralph Breiling and **Alex Brody** and **Henry Otten** and **Martin Rodgers** (all 1952), Post 543, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry C. Smith (1950), Post 568, Auburn, N. Y.

Merton A. Pratt (1956), Post 777, Celoron, N. Y.

Frederick M. Dallas (1956) and **John J. Borchart** (1958), Post 965, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry B. Ahrens and **Thomas F. Callahan** (both 1954), Post 1003, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leroy Peters (1958), Post 1120, Lindenhurst, N. Y.

Lester B. Harms (1958), Post 1264, New York, N. Y.

Joseph J. Jones (1958), Post 1332, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Raymond Eiskant (1955) and **John Teahen** (1956) and **William J. Mullins** (1957), Post 1427, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Willis E. Kershner (1956), Post 1674, New York, N. Y.

Jack Southerland (1956), Post 1738, West Islip, N. Y.

William T. Dibben (1957), Post 82, Shelby, N. C.

Alvin G. Thornd (1957), Post 149, Dazey, N. Dak.

Martin Smith (1957), Post 335, Toledo, Ohio.

Virgil C. Fields (1958), Post 195, Jay, Okla.

J. I. Marshall and **C. W. Johnson** and **J. C. Gougas** (all 1953), Post 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lewis H. Bacon and **George S. Heffner** and **Alan C. Morrison** and **William B. Ulmer** (all 1951), Post 67, Pottsville, Pa.

Howard Holman, Sr. and **Walter W. Evans** and **Dr. A. T. Liachowitz** and **Herbert Noakes** (all 1950), Post 74, Mahanoy City, Pa.

Frank A. Kanter (1954), Post 83, Philadelphia, Pa.

Raymond Scheivert (1957), Post 87, Lenni Mills, Pa.

Adam E. Goscinski (1949) and **Frank Zielinski** (1954) and **Joseph Grum** (1957), Post 599, Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph L. Rocks (1944) and **Daniel Quinn, Sr.** (1950) and **William F. Voll** (1952), Post 702, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry Scharr (1958), Post 800, Southampton, Pa.

H. Miller Ainsworth (1946) and **Steven Catalani** and **Zeb Nixon** (both 1955) and **William W. Gregg** (1957), Post 177, Luling, Tex.

Joe M. Daniel (1958), Post 307, Kerens, Tex.

Ed Sensenbrenner, Sr. (1958), Post 14, Vancouver, Wash.

F. Leighton Blake (1957), Post 27, Camas, Wash.

O. W. Rolfe (1958), Post 23, Milwaukee, Wis.

George F. Plant (1958), Post 228, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gilbert V. Kennedy (1958), Post 29, Basin, Wyo.

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American

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Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Date of award is requested in all cases.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

EDWARD C. HOLDEN, JR., chmn of the Merchant Marine Committee of the Dep't of New York, appointed to the rank of vice admiral in the USNR.

PAUL H. GRIFFITH, Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion (1946-47), named a dollar-a-year man for the United Christian Missionary Society.

Died: MANCEL TALCOTT, chmn of The American Legion Graves Registration and Memorial Committee since 1931; in Avon Park, Fla. He organized the Graves Registration and Memorial Committee and served as its chmn longer than any man has ever served as chmn of an American Legion nat'l committee.

HENRY A. WISE, Past Adjutant of Dep't of Washington (1921-23); in Seattle.

MORGAN W. STROTHER, member of The American Legion Americanism Commission and Past Dep't Cmdr of Virginia (1945-46); following surgery; in Richmond, Va.

G. K. LINKOUS, Past Dep't Cmdr of Virginia (1944-45); of a cerebral hemorrhage; in Danville, Va.

MONSIGNOR JOHN M. BELLAMY, Past Dep't Chaplain of New York (1925-26); in Montreal, Canada.

SIDNEY S. GEORGE, Past Dep't Cmdr of Oregon (1929-30) and a member of The American Legion Constitution and Bylaws Committee; at Eugene, Ore.

VIC MACKENZIE, vice chmn of The American Legion Nat'l Convention Commission; in Monterey, Calif.

SERVICEMEN:

New Car Racket

When a plane-load of modern servicemen land at New York's Idlewild Airport from overseas bases, they are apt to be rushed by an army of as many as 40 or 50 hustling auto salesmen.

Some of them are urged to "Quick, get a fine new '58 car now and drive it away from the airport." Others are told that the new car they ordered from another salesman operating at foreign bases overseas is "sitting right here — just sign these papers and off you go." Only sometimes it's a different car from a different dealer and the GI signs for the full price.

Business is business, but so many GIs have wound up on the short end of a bad bargain that in March, New York's Legionnaire Queens County District Attorney, Frank O'Connor, and his rackets investigator, Legionnaire Francis

X. Smith, called a special meeting of interested persons, including military officers and American Legion officials, to discuss how to protect servicemen from quick-buck artists selling cars.

The GI is a target in three ways.

First, he naturally likes the idea of driving off in a new car as he sets foot on home soil after a long absence.

Second, he is apt to have a pocket full of money.

Third, he is in a hurry to get home, or must get to his next base fast.

Consequently, many have been rooked. Some by signing papers in a hurry or believing lies that were told them. Others by only waking up to the fact that they'd been overcharged or delivered short when they were so far from New York that returning there would be costly.

Families of servicemen overseas should advise them of some of these rackets.

Best advice is to buy from a dealer you know and can find again — and don't ever go through any deal involving large sums of money in a hurry.

The Queens County District Attorney cited these complaints from GIs regarding quick car buys:

1. Car never delivered.
2. Overcharge for accessories.
3. "GI discounts" bought cars at higher prices than any dealer offers the public.
4. Signing blank contracts, which were then filled in you-know-how.
5. Excessive interest rates.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Send notices to: *Comrades in Distress, The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

ALL SERVICES

POW Camps, Moosburg and Munich, Germany (WW2)—Need to locate anyone who was a POW at either of these camps during the period Oct. 1944 to May 1945. Write me, **Fred McIntosh**, 1308 Roberson Ave., Lexington, Ky. Claim pending.

ARMY

4th CA Bn, Btry C (Galapagos Islands)—Need to hear from anyone who knew me in this battery during the period Aug.-Dec. 1945, especially the lieutenant who excused me from practice firing of 155's and told me to stay in the mess hall because of my hearing, and the men of my searchlight crew. Write me (former Cpl) **Edward Bonnis**, 2929 Neptune Ave., Eau Claire, Wis. Claim pending.

351st Engrs (GS)—Need to hear from anyone who served with me at Camp White, Ore., during the period Nov. 1942-Apr. 1943. Also need to hear from medical officer who treated me for foot trouble and from chaplain with whom I spoke before I received medical discharge. Write me, **Milton Humphrey**, P.O. Box 3334, Daytona Beach, Fla. Claim pending.

456th AAA Bn, Btry B—Need to locate anyone who served with me at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Camp McCoy, Wis., from Oct. 1942 to Mar.

1943. Especially recall Sgt Goldie and Pvt Crocker. Write me, **Thomas M. (Pop) Griffin**, 315 S. 15th St., Wilmington, N. C.

NAVY

USS Langley—Need to locate any survivors of this ship which was lost in Feb. 1942, especially anyone who remembers **Duane L. Smith**. Write me, Mrs. Frances E. Calder, 249 W. Ohio, Tucson, Ariz. Claim pending.

USS Tjisondari (WW1)—Need to locate anyone who remembers an accident involving **Richard C. Waldron**, fireman, in after engine room, while in San Francisco Bay in May 1918. Write **Claud F. O'Hara**, Box 326, Midway City, Calif. Claim pending.

USS Wainwright—Need to hear from anyone who served with me during the period Jan.-July 1942, especially the medical officer who treated my foot condition and transferred me to the hospital. Also need to hear from Seaman George Walker and from anyone who served with me at the U.S. Naval Training Station, **Great Lakes, Ill.** Write me, **Milton Humphrey**, P.O. Box 3334, Daytona Beach, Fla. Claim pending.

AIR

Kelly Field, Tex., 63rd School Sqdn (1937)—In order to establish claim, need to locate survivors of Keystone Bomber crash, especially anyone who remembers my husband, **James E. Kissam**. Write me, Mrs. James E. Kissam, 919½ Shelby St., Indianapolis 3, Ind.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Send notices to: *Outfit Reunions, The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Army

1st Minn. Inf and 135th Inf—(May) J. P. Heck, 6206 Chown Ave. N., Minneapolis 22, Minn.

2nd Div, Eastern States—(May) Herschell Fox, 237 E. 20th St., New York 3, N. Y.

2nd Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(June) W. G. Pledge, 117 24th St. N., Great Falls, Mont.

2nd Military Ry Service Hq—(July) L. V. Johnson, 153 Montrose Place, St. Paul, Minn.

2nd Ord MM Co—(Aug.) Edward T. Welch, 1104 N. Canton, Tulsa, Okla.

3rd Armored Div—(July) Paul W. Corrigan, 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass.

4th Armored Div—(July) Anthony J. Passanante, P.O. Box 42, Kearney, N. J.

6th Armored Div—(Aug.) Ed Reed, P.O. Box 492, Louisville 1, Ky.

11th Airborne Div—(Oct.) Seymour Silverman, 11th Airborne Div, Assn., 68 Lexington Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

12th Armored Div—(July-Aug.) Lawrence E. Mintz, 4310 W. Buena Vista Ave., Detroit 38, Mich.

15th Radio Security Section—(July) Joseph V. Castellano, 3 Barnstable Drive, St. Louis 7, Mo.

16th Armored Div—(Aug.) James E. Austin, 100 Dee Drive, Linwood, N. J.

23rd Engrs, Co B (WW1)—(June) H. A. Bieghel, Kings Highway, Rosslyn Farms, Carnegie, Pa.

32nd Div—(Aug.-Sept.) Frank O. Todish, 1419 Hazen St. SE., Grand Rapids 7, Mich.

35th Div—(Sept.) Mahlon S. Weed, P.O. Box 1001, Kansas City, Kans.

42nd Div—(July) George R. Walters, 239 S. Huron Ave., Columbus 4, Ohio.

45th Evac Hosp—(June) John Hiltner, 120 S. New York Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

47th Ord MM Co—(July) Alexander Vargo, Valley Road, Ambridge, Pa.

56th CAC—(Aug.) Joseph Wanko, 8 Hartford Ave., Byram, Conn.

63rd Div (WW2)—(Aug.) Gill S. Stevens, 16745 Gilchrist, Detroit 35, Mich.

69th Div—(Aug.) Irving Gotkin, 278 First Ave., New York 9, N. Y.

72nd FA Brigade (WW2)—(June) Marvin J. Moll, 720 W. Brentwood, Detroit, Mich.

76th Div—(June) Alfred S. Kalet, 6 Grace Ave., Great Neck, N. Y.

79th Gen Hosp—(May) Dr. Leonard I. Bluestone, 98 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

91st Gen Hosp—(June) Ernest R. Paules, P.O. Box 104, Clinton, Iowa.

99th Ord Heavy Maintenance Co—(June) Joseph Knoll, 2404 Parkway Blvd., Harrisburg, Pa.

105th FA (WW1)—(June) John W. Nicklin, 110 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.

105th Station Hosp—(July) Theresa M. Powers, 211 NE 2nd St., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

106th MG Bn, Co A (WW1)—(May) Herbert C.

Ray, 2 Rector St., New York 6, N.Y.

107th AAA AW Bn, Btry B—(Sept.) Boyd W. Holtzclaw, 411 N. Broad St., Clinton, S.C.

107th MG Bn, Co A—(May) Robert T. Willard, 417 E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

108th Inf, MG Co—(May) M. N. McGlynn, 172 Fairview Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

109th Engrs, Co F (WW1)—(Aug.) D. J. Merritt, Box 789, Alliance, Nebr.

112th Engrs (WW2)—(June) Lee B. Pozek, 8539 Fair Road, Strongsville 36, Ohio.

113th Inf, Co I—(May) R. Calamusa, 491 S. 11th St., Newark 3, N.J.

115th Engr (C) Regt (WW2)—(May) Robert V. Crossley, 5403 Avalon Drive, Murray 7, Utah.

121st Inf—(May) John Fischer, 117 N. Patrick St., Gastonia, N.C.

128th FA (WW1)—(Nov.) W. E. Kraemer, 5503 Murdoch Ave., St. Louis 9, Mo.

128th Inf, Co E—(Aug.) Gene Wifler, Plymouth, Wis.

133rd Inf, Co D (WW1)—(July) H. P. Donovan, 1935 Bever Ave. SE., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

133rd Inf, Co E—(Aug.) Albert McCollough, 501 Beach St., Webster City, Iowa.

164th Inf, Co I—(June) Wallace Robertson, 430 E. St. Charles, Fergus Falls, Minn.

166th Inf—(June) Herbert Leach, 423 N. Grener Road, Columbus 4, Ohio.

166th Inf, MG Co (WW1)—(July) James Kristoff, 1460 Studer Ave., Columbus 6, Ohio.

206th CA (AA)—(Aug.) Charles A. Williams, 4100 Ridge Road, North Little Rock, Ark.

209th FA Bn—(June) Jack K. Embrey, 1717 Poplar St., Winfield, Kans.

215th CA (AA) (WW2)—(May) David Meyenburg, 822 N. Park, Fairmont, Minn.

229th FA Bn—(Aug.) J. C. O'Leary, 324 Prince St., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.

242nd Engr Combat Bn, Co A—(May) John Donatoni, 147 Conestoga Road, Wayne, Pa.

273rd FA Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) F. E. Kelley, 3400 Marsh Ave., Hannibal, Mo.

302nd Med Bn—(May) Glenn Marrero, 3430 Hudson Blvd., Jersey City 7, N.J.

312th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(June) H. E. Waters, P.O. Box 1688, New Orleans 11, La.

325th FA (WW1)—(June) Jesse Dorsey, Box 38, Speed, Ind.

328th FA (WW1)—(June) Leonard J. Lynch, 1747 Madison Ave. SE., Grand Rapids, Mich.

332nd Ambulance Co (WW1)—(June) Harry B. Brown, 16715 Kenyon Road, Shaker Heights 20, Ohio.

337th Engrs (GS) and 1338th Engr Group—(Aug.) Col. W. L. Medding, 6010 Dinwiddie St., Springfield, Va.

337th Inf, Hq Co (WW2)—(July) R. O. Johnson, 2015 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia 45, Pa.

339th Inf (WW2)—(Aug.) Charles C. Isely, Jr., P.O. Box 396, Columbia, Mo.

342nd Armored FA, Btry B (WW2)—(June) Everett G. Youngquist, Kiron, Iowa.

409th Inf, Co D—(July) Anthony Maranto, Box 56, Harbert, Mich.

479th Amphib Truck Co—(July) Arlie Bates, 1407 Stainback Ave., Nashville 7, Tenn.

537th Engr LP Co—(May) Mack Swafford, 639 Bliss Blvd., Iowa Falls, Iowa.

555th QM Railroad Co—(June) W. Keith Thomas, Cainsville, Mo.

560th AAA Bn, Btry C—(June) James C. Hill, 120 Neely Ave., Spartanburg, S.C.

567th AAA AW Bn—(July) John W. Paxton, 1705 Vinson St., Staunton, Va.

593rd Amphib Engrs, Co D—(Aug.) Virgil G. Albers, 1301 Ave. E, Fort Madison, Iowa.

712th Tank Bn, Co A—(July) Howard Olsen, 1610 N. Johnson St., South Bend 28, Ind.

728th Ord Co and 103rd QM Regt, Co E—(Aug.) Vernon Miller, 60 Chambersburg St., Gettysburg, Pa.

732nd Ry Operating Bn—(June) John Ciesla, 2629 Marwood St., River Grove, Ill.

741st Tank Bn, Co A—(Aug.) Val Fister, 916 Swartz Road, Akron 19, Ohio.

744th Ry Operating Bn (WW2)—(June) C. R. Wilbur, 125 S. Porter Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

753rd Ry Shop Bn—(June) Charles Seyler, 1011 Tiffin Road, Bucyrus, Ohio.

817th TD Bn—(June) Ted Warner, 280 Hastings Ave., Buffalo 15, N.Y.

838th Ord Depot Co—(Aug.) B. A. Kersting, Box 12, Harbel Drive, St. Clairsville, Ohio.

847th Ord Depot Co—(Aug.) Roy W. Perry, Box 730, Sanford, N.C.

896th AAA AW Bn—(May) N. B. Porter, 3121 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.

974th Engr Maintenance Co—(May) Melvin T. Stricker, Charlestown, Ind.

976th Engr Maintenance Co—(Aug.) Elmer J. Garbrick, 700 E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

1375th Engrs Petroleum Distribution—(June) Earl F. Bushway, 557 Champaign, Lincoln Park, Mich.

3408th Ord (MAM) Co (formerly 67th Ord Bn, Co D)—(June) Lee B. Parker, 1013 Evans St., Morehead City, N.C.

Base Hosp Unit 108—(Aug.) Ralph F. Jackson, 102 S. Elm St., Glenwood, Iowa.

Fort Warren WAC Det—(May-June) Irma Terrill, 285 Winfield Terrace, Union, N.J.

Polar Bear Assn and 310th Engrs (Vets of American North Russian Expedition WW1)—(May) Polar Bear Reunion Committee, Office No. 202, Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit 26, Mich.

World Wars Tank Corps Assn—(Aug.) John J. Conlon, 9811 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills 74, N.Y.

Navy

3rd Special Seachees—(July) R. L. Heutmaker, 56 E. George St., St. Paul 7, Minn.

4th Marine Div—(June) 4th Marine Div. Assn., Hq U.S. Marine Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

8th Seachees—(Sept.) Edward Sanford, 15 Elliott Road, Trumbull, Conn.

16th Seachees—(July) 16th C. B. Assn., 1246 Addison St., Berkeley 2, Calif.

17th Seachees—(Aug.) Kent King, 103 Thayer Ave., Mankato, Minn.

31st Special Seachees—(July) Charles J. Scharf, 18 N. Colonial Drive, Hagerstown, Md.

66th Seachees—(Aug.) John E. Chandler, Box 100, McLemoresville, Tenn.

Cape May, N. J., Section Base and Radio Station (WW1)—(May) Art Jordan, 7370 Henry Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

LST 623—(Aug.) E. A. Kyle, 501 Elm St., Lakeport, N. H.

Navy 157, Palermo, Sicily—(June) Charles Muench, 133 Maple Ave., Hershey, Pa.

Submarine Vets of WW2—(Aug.) Ernest T. Rosing, 1409 S. East Ave., Berwyn, Ill.

US Naval Railway Battery (AEF)—(Sept.) Herbert H. Gawthrop, 250 Oakdale Ave., Horsham, Pa.

USS ABSD-2 (WW2)—(May) R. Ferrara, 3970 51st St., Woodside 77, N. Y.

USS Barbican—(May) Robert Lamping, 1320 Rescue St., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

USS Bassett (1950-52)—(May) R. Ferrara, 3970 51st St., Woodside 77, N. Y.

USS Concord (WW2)—(July) D. G. Bartolomucci, 30 W. Lowell St., Akron 10, Ohio.

USS Intrepid (WW2)—(Sept.) Bill Cooper, 14 W. 5th St., Lansdale, Pa.

Wexford, Ireland, US Naval Air Station (WW1)—(Sept.) John J. O'Brien, 468 Rockland Ave., Merion Station, Pa.

Air

8th Fighter Control Sqdn—(Aug.) Winfred Baer, R. D. 1, Dillsboro, Ind.

9th Fighter Sqdn—(Aug.) Richard A. Scheufele, 1301 State St., Quincy, Ill.

14th Air Force and Flying Tigers—(Aug.) B. C. Freeman, 216 S. 4th St., Steubenville, Ohio.

45th and 143rd Aero Sqdns—(May) Samuel H. Paul, 540 E. Gravers Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

55th Service Sqdn—(Aug.) Melvin E. Cox, 406 Greve Road, Navy Point, Warrington, Fla.

138th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Oct.) Joseph P. Lafond, 4248 Washington Blvd., Chicago 24, Ill.

142nd Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Sept.) Carl Pisor, Box 392, Cayucos, Calif.

1081st Sig Co—(Aug.) M. Earl Parks, 700 E. 21st St. Place, Newton, Iowa.

468th Bomh Group (WW2)—(June) William R. Egan, 1714 Niagara St., Denver 20, Colo.

Independence Army Air Field, Kans.—(June) Dan Christman, 240 S. Park Blvd., Independence, Kans.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FEBRUARY 28, 1958 ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit . . .	\$ 342,707.08
Receivables	231,781.44
Inventories	558,824.26
Invested Funds	1,655,280.63
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	256,340.24
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	2,400,040.12
Real Estate	2,656,380.36
Furniture and Fixtures	804,990.15
Less Depreciation	332,111.47
Deferred Charges	227,438.87
	<u>\$6,809,514.26</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 301,178.03
Funds restricted as to use	32,884.58
Deferred Income	1,872,593.33
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	256,340.24
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	2,400,040.12
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	23,852.30
Restricted Fund	19,565.83
Real Estate	978,243.65
Reserve for Washington	
Building	2,358.63
Reserve for Rehabilitation	467,036.78
Reserve for Child Welfare	25,238.28
	<u>\$1,516,295.47</u>
Unrestricted Capital	430,182.49
	<u>1,946,477.96</u>
	<u>\$6,809,514.26</u>



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HE COLLECTS JUNK FOR COLLECTORS

(Continued from page 22)

inside a broken refrigerator. The multitude of ancient auto parts is not stored in a predetermined order, but Sam's phenomenal memory can locate anything from a 1916 Packard speedometer to a Rolls-Royce magneto in a few seconds.

Prospective buyers of automobile parts come to the Adelman emporium prepared to get their hands dirty. If a needed part is still on a car, Sam will obligingly lend the necessary tools to remove, say, a Pierce Arrow starter motor. He believes the buyer will appreciate the motor more if he takes it off himself; moreover, says Sam, this system keeps down the overhead.

"If my parts were all shined and polished, packaged in cellophane, and neatly tied, my prices would be fantastic," he will growl.

This business, Sam will explain to the newcomer, is on a take it or leave it plan. "No frills, gimmicks, or special accommodations. I give value and do not try to charge what the traffic will bear." That's the way Sam has established his enviable reputation for fair dealing.

Sam came to this country from Russia with his mother in 1914 when he was 19. After a succession of unskilled jobs, he bought a car and became a New York City taxi driver in 1922. Even then, Sam had an admiration for quality in things mechanical, and soon acquired a big Lincoln of that era as his taxi. One day he bought an ignition part for his Lincoln. It cost \$7.19 and was so small "you could put it in your vest pocket." Right then he decided he would stock up on a few parts from junked cars for the

time he might be in need. Before long he had accumulated a sizable cache of parts for high-priced, quality cars, and other taxi drivers would come to him when they needed parts.

After driving a taxi for 14 years, Sam was afflicted with what he calls "chauffeur's foot," an occupational ailment that comes from applying the foot brake for many hours on end, day in and day out. His interest in the beautiful coachwork and meticulous workings of the quality cars built in the 1920's had become a devotion. So he decided to get into a business that would ease his foot and allow him to caress lovingly that wonderful automobile machinery and, incidentally, permit him to make a living selling parts.

In 1936 he bought a rundown junkyard for \$300. He transferred his already considerable store of parts from his home to the new premises. Sam followed a business policy unlike that of his junkmen colleagues. Whereas they did not save odd-sized nuts and bolts or tiny fittings which could only be sold for a few cents, these were the items that Sam hoarded. He had learned that many customers were looking for some trifling part, that although they did not want a complete engine they might be searching for, say, the hard-to-find nut for the carburetor control on a 12-cylinder Marmon. So Sam went after the nickel and dime trade.

He worked diligently, seven days a week, throughout the postdepression days and managed to eke out a bare living. During the war, business began to pick up when new cars were not available and motorists were forced to keep

their old jalopies going. In disassembling cars by hand, Sam gained an intimate knowledge of their workings, their weaknesses, and their good points. Unhesitatingly he states that the two best all-round cars of the century were the 8-cylinder Lincoln built from 1924 to 1930 and the dual ignition Pierce Arrow in the years 1918 to 1928. Sam considers a Rolls-Royce a fabulous example of superior workmanship, but feels that it is still a pampered prima donna that expects plenty of loving care.

After World War II the old-car hobby began in earnest. Although the Antique Car Club of America had been formed in 1935, it was only after 1946 that its membership skyrocketed. And today there are half a dozen national old-car clubs. With this interest in the preservation and restoration of the best automobiles of the past, Sam's "goodies," as he calls his parts, were sought by enthusiasts in every State and many foreign countries.

Sam explains that there are several reasons for the interest in old cars. Some people have a swooning adulation for the grace and beauty of the classics of the 1920's. Others admire the workmanship and mechanical perfection of the cars. Then there is the coterie who look down their noses at the dazzling, multi-colored vehicles of today, who shun the popular automatic transmissions, power brakes, power steering, and power windows now in vogue, and who prefer the old car with its many driver-operated controls. Of course, Sam goes on to say, there is the sizable group who like antiquity for the sake of antiquity and are interested only in cars built prior to 1914. Unfortunately, among the old-car collectors, Sam laments, there are exhibitionists who drive old cars only to attract attention.

With the upsurge in the postwar old-car hobby, it did not take Sam long to realize that he had a warehouse of negotiable items. He dusted off the parts from the old classics, parts that had been buried on his shelves for years. He went to other junkies for the brass radiators, vintage horns, headlights, wheels, tires, and a multitude of other parts that collectors were seeking. Anything of brass was in demand; and Sam says he could have made a fortune if he had had an unlimited number of brass acetylene lamps. Old Rolls Royces that had sold for \$25 in depression days were bringing upwards of \$500 even if they were "basket cases." Almost any model built prior to 1929 and that boasted a touring car or roadster body would command a good price.

Rugged individualist Adelman even considered hiring additional help to fill



"For gosh sakes, get him some lighter pistols."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



"Please! Not while we're eating!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the orders. But, according to Sam, mechanics today are interested principally in the working hours and rate of pay and do not know how to take the old automotive masterpieces apart properly. They can only burn them apart with an acetylene torch, Sam has been heard to say. "In this business you've got to eat and sleep car parts 24 hours a day, and time is of no consequence. Where can you find workers that want that kind of a job?" So Sam has gone it alone.

At one time Sam had difficulty finding old cars for his parts inventory. He would give a cry of anguish when he saw one of the noble classics being destroyed in a neighboring junkyard. But today this is no longer a problem. He is known far and wide as the man who will pay the most for old cars, and his phone buzzes with offers. He closes a deal in a minute or two. "Does it have a school-girl complexion? does it have maiden performance? does it have sex appeal?" These are his first questions. Sam knows precisely what models have the parts he can sell and what he can get for them and "keep peace with my conscience." He will buy any old Rolls-Royce, Lincoln, Pierce Arrow, Locomobile, and a few others sight unseen.

Sam hates to pull apart one of the alltime great cars for parts. He gets a guilt feeling as though he were doing something almost sacrilegious. But he rationalizes his autopsy by saying, "If no one can supply parts for these models, then dozens of their brethren throughout the country will be junked. It is better for me to put a few tenderly to rest and keep the others going."

Aficionados drop in all day to see Sam even if they are not buying. His junkyard is as famous a meeting place for the car faithful as the Cafe de la

Paix in Paris is for world travelers. Sam seldom lets his visitors escape without dispensing some of his rare philosophy in the voice and manner of the movies' Gregory Ratoff. A sale is never consummated without his telling a story, sometimes overripe, to emphasize a point or simply break down the slightest suggestion of formality in the transaction.

High point of the day for Sam is the mail. Not only does it bring the bulk of his revenue, but it also brings him news from and about car people. A wife will write asking him to send in a plain wrapper a 1933 Mercedes radiator emblem that she wishes to give her husband for his birthday, or an elderly widow will inquire what would be a fair price to ask for her late husband's 1914 Stanley Steamer that has not been out of the garage since 1924. So well established is Sam's reputation for fair dealing that he receives many signed, blank checks for parts. "Just fill in the amount, Sam, I know you will treat me right," his customers will write. So great is Sam's fame that a letter addressed only "Old Cars, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.," has been delivered to him.

Sam's pet vexations are people who have no appreciation for fine machinery and who abuse or neglect it and those who are inclined to be "know it alls." He has been known to refuse to sell an item to a "big bag of wind," and he becomes downright insulted if a customer tries to bargain on price with him.

"I'm not running a boardwalk pawnshop," he will say. "I give more than value for anything I sell. I haven't time for shoppers. Take it or leave it."

Most people take it because Sam Adelman does give full money's worth and he is probably the only fellow who has it for sale at any price. THE END

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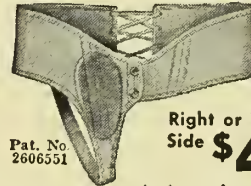
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SO YOU WANT TO WIN A CONTEST!

(Continued from page 13)

Contest Technique; and Charles A. Kraatz, of the All-American School. Then we attended a national convention of the National Contesters Association and talked to the winners themselves.

We talked to dozens of winners—an 80-year-old woman who had just won a TV set, a housewife who had won three cars, a pharmacist who has won vacations for his family for the last seven years, a beautician who averages between \$1,000 and \$5,000 a year in prizes. Dentists, engineers, mechanics, salesgirls, housewives, soldiers, and bankers — all reported countless winnings. One group of 60 people had won 80 bicycles, 50 watches, 29 washing machines, 25 movie cameras, 37 television sets (six of them in color), 19 ranges, 18 automobiles, 15 refrigerators, 11 mink stoles, 10 freezers, and \$51,000 in cash prizes.

If you're thinking of entering a contest, heed two big bits of advice. First, investigate the local contests available to you. You'll have a better chance of winning in local rather than national contests because fewer people enter. And there are some excellent prizes being offered locally these days. Second, if you plan to become a tester, you must plan, too, to do some concentrated work. For the kind of contesting that wins does take work. Every contestant we questioned said he or she studies contests thoroughly, virtually living with the product during the days of writing the entry. Your procedure should go something like this:

Select your contest from those that may be displayed or listed by your local grocer; from radio or TV announce-

ments; from newspaper or magazine advertisements; from bulletins available to members of the National Contesters Association; from the correspondence school bulletins; or from contest publications.

Read the rules carefully to find out what is wanted and who is judging. (With a practiced eye, you can learn to slant your entry according to the agency doing the judging. Some like more humor, some folksier copy, some straight facts without cute slants.) Watch for tie-ins with the neighborhood store — a contest, for example, that asks you to state why you buy all Grover's Cereals at your favorite store. Obviously the aim here is to create more interest on the part of grocers as well as customers, perhaps encouraging them to give better display to the product. Keep this in mind when you write your statement.

Buy the product or interview lots of people who own it to learn as much as you can about it, how it works, how it betters its competition, and above all, what problems it solves for the users. One woman told us she bathed with Dial soap five times a day during the weeks she was composing her "I like Dial because" statement. Another fact to learn about your product is its history. It may help you to know, for instance, what the first washing machines and automobiles were like and how early man first started cleaning his clothes and transporting himself. Subscribers to Mr. Kraatz's bulletins were told recently (in an announcement of the Sta-Flo contest) that the makers' product Sta-Puf, a laundry rinse, "is a new discovery, so you are in virgin territory. You can be a pioneer

in dreaming up good sound sales ideas." A \$10,000 mink coat and 53 \$1,000 mink stoles were prizes in this contest.

After you've learned all about the product, the next step is to compile lots of word lists — words that suggest the product's taste, smell, or appearance; contrasting words (such as high and low, sweet and sour, light and dark) which could lend emphasis; hyphenated words which could prove economical as well as powerful (gleam-clean and shelf-conscious are examples); one-word stories (vivid, forceful words that describe a lot). Itemize all the emotions to which the product might logically appeal. Experts cite the following as basic appeals — ambition, comfort, convenience, economy, fear, hate, health, love, luxury, pleasure, romance, and vanity. In the case of rhymes and limericks, pick key words about the product and match them with several lists — words that rhyme, words that sound alike but are spelled differently or have different meanings, and words that mean the opposite.

Now "play" with the words. Try different combinations; coin apt phrases. (Never coin a word using the product name, however. The sponsor likes it the way it is.) This is the place to aim for that individual entry that will set you apart from all the others. And it is probably not the first idea you think of, for that is undoubtedly the most obvious one and one which will be submitted by many contestants. Donnelley says that nearly 85 percent of the entries received are eliminated by judges because they are too run-of-the-mill, too superficial. You must learn to develop free-flowing thoughts, unhampered by trite phrases and clichés. Never use offcolor words or repellent ones that don't flatter the product. Be sure the words apply as you think, too. Mr. Kraatz cites one entry in a Tek toothbrush contest which described the product as "Shaped for a clean sweep." He points out that the writer no doubt meant sweeping free of dirt or stain, but it came out sounding as if the brush might well sweep the mouth clean of teeth.

Try now for that eye-flagging feature which will make the judges stop at your entry. Contrary to some beliefs, this does not mean a fancy presentation, a decorated entry. It does mean a clever, skillful manipulation of the English language, a very apt choice of words or turn of phrase, a refreshing way of saying the right thing. This jingle, for example, won a new Norge automatic washer: "Taking 'blue' out of MONDAY and 'grey' out of WHITE, colored fabrics stay bright, yellowed clothes glisten white." And this statement won a week's



"I'll wash . . . you wipe."

vacation and an airplane trip to the east coast for two: "I bought a Smoothie 'Fashion-Flight' button-down tie because . . . anxious for latest tie-attire, and tired of 'busy' ties which persistently meddle in eating, talking, and seeing, Smoothie stays neat, stays clean, stays put."

Now it's time to write the first draft of your entry. It must be a smooth fusion of the best of all the above steps. And it must be sincere. Don't try so hard to be different and eye-catching that you end up failing to make sense. Judges report some entries are so fan-



"You are intelligent, charming, and attractive to the opposite sex — it has your weight wrong, too."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

tastic that no one could understand them. Your composition must reveal that you have used the product, and, like any good advertisement, it must give a good reason for using this product over all its competitive ones. One housewife said a judge told her that the single word "protection" was the winning trick in her statement about a local shopping center: "I find two square miles of true shopping perfection—Finer values—more fun—wider, quicker selection—Everything in high style—with, meanwhile, free car-protection." She won an automobile for her ingenuity.

Judges say some poetry contestants are actually ignorant of meter and rhythm construction, and should get themselves some good books on English poetry. A good book on copy writing would be an asset to testers, too. Be musical in your arrangement of words. How easy these read, for example: "I like Cardinal potato chips because . . . they have the crispy freshness I desire, delicious flavor I admire, plus economy I require." And, "Camay is as gentle as your cold cream, as soothing as your

lotion, as fragrant as your party perfume." These entries contain another trick of contestants and copy-writers—the series of three ideas, which may be in words or phrases.

Parodies, alliteration, contrasts, analogies, repetition, and internal rhyming are other patterns. "Careful drivers are survivors" or "A beau without dough has no show" are examples of internal rhyme. This entry won a 1957 Chevrolet Corvette in a Food Fair safety slogan and statement contest: "Bank for Tomorrow by Investing in Safety Today," was the slogan. (Notice the use of contrasting words "today" and "tomorrow.") The statement, an analogy, read: "Safety is like a bank, safe drivers invest in the future. The careless have no future . . . open your account today."

Now comes the do-nothing stage. Time to let your entries cool overnight for appraisal in the cold objective light of the next day. Everything sounds good after you've worked on it a while, but faults will glare out the next day.

It's almost time for mailing now. But first, see just how much more you can pack into the entry, no matter how good it may sound to you. More sales messages, more reasons for liking and using this particular product.

Now for the mailing. It sounds like foolish advice to say "Read the rules and be sure to follow them." But the judging agencies say it's amazing how many contestants don't. After working weeks on an entry, they'll send it in with no box top or the wrong one, or maybe with 26 words in the statement instead of the 25 requested. These may seem like minor details, but it is on the rules that the first elimination in judging is based. Follow them to the word, exactly. And write legibly. Some entries are tossed out because no one can read them.

Be sure your name and address are on the entry as well as on the envelope. And use an envelope large enough that the mail-opening machine won't put you out of the running by shearing off half the entry. The postmarked date matters, too. Remember that means the date it reaches the post office, not the date you put it in the mailbox. Now mail it and forget it. Contestants say this is a very important part of the hobby. This way you never become discouraged if you don't win, but go right on to the next contest. Many winners have contested for years before hitting top money.

In fact many people — three or four times the number of top-place winners — are being consoled with the lesser prizes, among which roller skates and a year's supply of bubblegum are commonest. But true contest hobbyists, we found, pride themselves in the number of wins, no matter how small.

Those who take contesting seriously

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all say that their hobby has brought them many fine new friendships. One woman said that although she had won many top prizes, her finest prize was the new lease on life that contesting and all its associations had brought her.

A man wrote that he had even won his wife through a contest. It seems his description of his ideal "dream sweetheart" won him a diamond ring as first prize in a newspaper contest. Soon after,

he received a letter from a young lady who said that she answered the description. They began corresponding and later met and were married. Now they both are serious contesters and attend all the conventions together.

One thing is sure. Once you've won a contest, you'll be a contest addict. And soon you'll be like all the other hobbyists. When you need a new range or a car or a new fur coat, you won't buy it.

You'll just enter a contest where it's offered as a prize. You'll spend your money purchasing the products that go with the box tops. As one contester who had just won a Norge refrigerator-freezer and \$70 from Staley Starch and \$850 worth of sterling and china from Westmoreland Tableware Company wrote us: "Today's modern woman is a contest fan, rearing her family on the entry blank plan." THE END

MEN ARE WHAT THEIR MOTHERS MAKE THEM

(Continued from page 15)

yet seems to receive half the attention.

Certainly, we have not fully looked this aspect of the emerging role of American womanhood in the face.

"Let France have good mothers and she will have good sons," Napoleon declared.

America, so worried about some of its sons, might well reduce its worries in the long run by better supporting the several national groups that are doing a notable and often magnificent job guiding and inspiring girls.

One of the newest, the Girls Clubs of America, founded only in 1945, has already become a factor in the training of American girlhood in our era of transition.

The Girls Clubs number 75 self-governing clubs in American cities. Already serving tens of thousands of girls, their programs accent values centuries old—training in homemaking skills, cooking, sewing, baby care, menu planning, food buying—in addition to sports and crafts and community services.

"Among our girls are some who find in the club the only place they know to learn the honored skills of the homemaker," say Girls Clubs officials.

"Back of the Girls Clubs," they state, "is a plan to supplement the home, church and school in fostering maximum development of girls. The future of every community — every bit of America — rests to a great extent with its mothers of tomorrow."

It is interesting to note that the chairman of the board of this group is a woman who is not only a homemaker herself, but also a business leader—department store executive Dorothy Shaver.

The purpose of the Camp Fire Girls is to "perpetuate the ideals of the home and to stimulate and aid in the formation of habits making for health and character"—and, its leaders state, femininity as well.

In Fort Worth, Texas, Bluebirds—seven to nine year olds—found a way to fight the brutalities of Soviet Communism working with their older Camp Fire sisters.

Door to door and house to house, they collected seven and a half tons of

clothes for needy children here and abroad—and for refugees fleeing Russian barbarity in Hungary.

In what clearer way could one dramatize to the children the nature of our foe—or the way in which we will finally overcome him, the way of God?

The largest girls' service organization, the Girl Scouts of America, reaches some 3,000,000 girls in the Brownie and Girl Scout programs.

More than 12,500,000 have belonged to the movement since its founding 46 years ago. More than 99 percent of its 750,000 men and women leaders are volunteers.

Any movement of this nature and scope has tremendous influence and it is a vital obligation for all of us to watch this work, to participate in it where possible and advisable, and to point out where a mistake may be made or a wrong path taken.

It is equally important to point out the achievements of each group. In 1958, for example, the whole Girl Scout program has been devoted to the concept of service to our country and self-reliance. The slogan for this program: "You can count on her."

There are Brownies—the seven to ten year olds—making hospital trays, in this program, and teen-age Girl Scouts rolling bandages, working with the Red Cross and "adopting" older people and crippled children to visit and cheer, helping the blind, and performing menial but vital tasks in medical care centers.

In Texas, Brownies are making games and toys for a child care center. In Johnstown, Pa., they work with Marine veterans of the 34th Special Infantry Company, repairing and gift-wrapping toys for needy children.

In a hundred ways they are proving and thus learning that they can be counted on as girls and women to serve their community and nation.

One of the best jobs Girl Scout leadership has achieved has been in Chicago, where thousands of girls, particularly those difficult to reach in the teeming, less-chance areas of that metropolis, have been reached and guided toward true womanhood. The summer camping

program of the Girl Scouts for city girls is of great significance all by itself, for getting girls who only know the city streets out into the countryside, where they can see and feel the beauty of life and green things can affect them more profoundly than many adults imagine.

The Catholic Daughters of America is devoted to recreation and civic programs for Catholic girls.

The Girls Friendly Society of the USA, a national Episcopal group, concentrates on home, religion and promotion of the ideals of brotherhood.

But although these organizations are providing real guidance and inspiration for millions of girls, there are millions more that are not reached.

There are believed to be ten thousand little girls in New York City who want to be Brownies in the Girl Scout movement, but who cannot because there are not enough leaders or facilities. Similar examples could be cited in many other American communities.

Yet these young women are more important to us than many of America's adults may have fully realized, in our anxiety to help our boys.

Martha Allen, national director of the Camp Fire Girls, says that we have all tended to emphasize social poise, to the point where character building and the development of ideals, principles and inspiring visions are considered old fashioned; and that these attitudes are rubbing off on our sons and daughters, too.

On this simple fact, she suspects, rests a great deal of what we like to call our "youth problems."

But—"Life at this hour," she says, "demands more of us than social poise and social skill. It demands responsibility and sacrifice, intelligence, courage, stamina. It also demands knowledge and achievement. We need these qualities for the maintenance of a good society, in fact for its survival."

To which I would only add that if we do more than we are doing to develop responsibility, sacrifice, intelligence, courage and stamina, knowledge and achievement in our girls, they will do more than we ever can to develop those traits in their sons. THE END

THE DRUYOR STORY

(Continued from page 19)

I was struck immediately by the ease with which the Druyos moved about, the neatness of their casual dress, the spic and span order of the house, the complete normalcy of a completely abnormal situation.

We got off to a laughing good start. Darrell repeated my first question with a soft-voiced sincerity that belied a fine sense of humor. "What's the hardest thing for me to do? Well, I can do almost everything I did before, only it takes a little longer." He missed the end of a cigarette with a lighter, puffed, tested for heat with the palm of his hand, then lit it perfectly. "See what I mean?" he said. "Like this darned cigarette."

Ruth, sitting on a divan with one leg tucked under her, said, "The first thing you learn to do is put everything in its special place."

"I never put anything down in the same place twice," I said.

"Oh, you learn fast," she said. "If you don't you find yourself opening a can of asparagus instead of apricots."

"For dessert," Darrell said with mocking seriousness, "there's nothing like asparagus."

"Most people want to be independent," Ruth continued. "But nobody is. A completely independent man would have to build, starting from scratch, his own home, television set, car, shoes, appliances, and so on. He'd even have to make his own toothpaste, and when he got a cavity he'd have to make his own dental instruments, the filling to put in the tooth, and a mirror to look into to get the job done right. But the blind person's dependence goes deeper than that. So many little things. Do I have a spot on my dress? Is this a ten-dollar bill or a five? What's on the restaurant menu for supper?"

"Speaking of clothes," Darrell said, "there was a blind GI at Valley Forge who used to feel the sleeve of a lady visitor's dress and say, 'This dress is red with white polka dots.' Then, when the poor woman asked, 'How on earth do you do that?' this joker would say, 'Just feelin' with the fingers, ma'am.' Of course," he grinned, "he never let on that a ward boy tipped him off before she came in."

"I fool people quite often myself," Ruth said. She looked directly at me when she talked, and her eyes, which are not her own, are so perfectly made that I had the impression that she could see. "Sometimes," she went on, "when I'm shopping in Milwaukee with a friend, a salesgirl will hold up a blouse and ask, 'Do you like this?' So my companion will say, 'Will you describe it to her, please. My friend can't see.'"

"How do you keep abreast of the news?" I asked.

"Radio and TV mostly," Darrell said. "We get the local news from WLEC in Sandusky, national and international news from the network. And friends come in quite often to read tidbits they know we'd be interested in."

"What are your favorite TV programs?"

"Oh, we go hot and cold like everybody else," Ruth said. "Person to Person. This is Your Life, Traffic Court, and Juvenile Jury, Lawrence Welk."

"And lately," Darrell added, "Alfred Hitchcock. But he confuses us once in a while."

"He confuses everybody," Ruth said. "You think you've got it all figured out, then bingo, he pulls a switch."

"What about Braille?" I asked Darrell. I knew that Braille was a system of printing in which the characters or letters are represented by raised dots. It was evolved by a French cavalry officer, Charles Barbier, for use in the dark during wartime. Then, in 1828, 19-year-old Louis Braille, blind since ten, reduced the number of dots from 12 to six which could be conveniently spanned with a fingertip. The arrangement of 63 possible combinations enabled the blind to learn to read and write with comparative ease.

"Braille is out for me," Darrell said. "I studied it at Old Farms, decided that

something was wrong when I couldn't master the primer. Found out, finally, that the wounds I received had desensitized my fingertips. But Ruth does pretty well with it."

"Oh, I'm no whiz," Ruth said. "I can read or write almost anything, but slowly."

"How does it work?" I asked.

"Wait, I'll show you." She got up and walked into the parlor. She walked confidently, but with an almost imperceptible reserve, guarding against a door jamb, a table, a chair, anything that could loom up as the result of a miscalculated step. She returned and placed an aluminum slate in my hands. It consisted of two leaves hinged so that it could be opened, like a book without pages. Into the top, or cover, had been cut several rows of rectangles or Braille cells. They resembled the windows in a skyscraper, longer than they were high. The corners of each cell were rounded and there was a little jog breaking the straight edge halfway up each side. "You write with this pointed metal stylus," Ruth explained. "And these rounded parts help you in finding exactly where you want to punch." She inserted a piece of paper between the leaves. "The theory is simple," she said. "Imagine that each cell is numbered one through six. Starting in the upper right hand corner and counting down, you find 1,2,3. And starting with the upper left hand corner



"If you can comb your hair by 7:30 we can see the newsreel, if you can put your makeup on by 7:50 we can see the co-feature, if you can decide what to wear by 9:15 we can see the main feature, and if you can . . ."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and counting down again, you find 4,5,6. Now, all you need to know is the alphabet. Here, let's write B-o-b. A b is formed by punching 1,2; o is 1,3,5; b is 1,2 again." She punched the proper holes as she called them off.

"I notice that you write from right to left," I said.

"It's a bit tricky," she said. She removed the paper, turned it over, and showed me the points made by the stylus. "You write from right to left, read from left to right."

"Sounds complicated," I said.

"It isn't, really," she said. "But it takes lots of practice to read and write with reasonable speed. An expert can read as fast as you can. Then there's a sort of Braille shorthand in which whole words are encompassed in a single cell."

"Do you use it much?" I asked.

"Mostly for writing telephone numbers, addresses, recipes, labels, and things like that," she said. "For a student, having to read a lot and make notes, Braille is a must. The thing is, we've been spoiled."

"Spoiled?"

"Talking Books," Darrell said.

"Records?"

"In the words of the Literary Service for Blind Persons," Darrell said, "the Talking Book is the name for special long-playing phonograph records on which is recorded much of what is best in contemporary and classic literature."

"The Library of Congress has established 28 distributing libraries," Ruth said. "They lend us the records and also a special Talking Book machine. We get ours from the Cleveland Public Library."

"Are you reading anything now?" I asked.

"*Scapegoat*, by Daphne De Maurier,"

she said. "Here's a list published bi-monthly by the American Foundation for the Blind in New York. Have a look."

I glanced at a few titles: *Harvest of Stories*, Dorothy Canfield; *Unappointed Rounds*, Doris Disney; *The Mind Goes Forth*, Harry and Bonaro Overstreet. "How many records to a book?" I asked Ruth.

"For an average book," she said, "there are about 18 records. That's 36 sides."

"But watch out for something like *War and Peace*," Darrell said. "Three hundred and thirty-eight sides."

"Wow," I said. "Listening time?"

"About 76 hours," he said.

"Can you get magazines on Talking Books, too?" I asked.

"So far only two," Ruth said. "*Reader's Digest* and *Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine*. But we hope that more will be available soon."

At this point the dogs came to life. Aura put a paw on Ruth's lap and offered a silky ear to be stroked. Bootus nudged Darrell's foot with the rubber bone. "How important are these characters?" I asked.

"If you like dogs and have confidence in them," Ruth said, "they're wonderful. If not, you're better off with a cane. The people at Morristown, just on the basis of knowing you for a day, pick a dog to fit your personality. It's uncanny. They usually pick the right dog."

"Do they like to work?"

"They love it," Darrell said. "They'll clown around the house like two kids, but put a harness on them and they're all business."

"How many commands do they know?" I asked.

"Eight, I think," Darrell said. "Let's

see, Right, Left, Forward, About, Heel, Hop up, Down, and Sit."

"Hop up?"

"That means shake a leg, speed it up. Then there are two more, Good Girl and Phooey. Phooey is a one-word bawling out. I'll say, 'Bootus, no, phooey!' Bootus raised her head and looked bewildered. "I seldom have to use it," he finished.

"A dog is a sort of combination guide, protector, and friend," Ruth said. "He'll steer you around a bicycle on a sidewalk, a sawhorse marking a construction job, an open manhole, things like that."

"How does he work crossing streets?" I asked.

"He crosses only when traffic permits," Darrell said. "Red and green mean nothing to him because he's color-blind." He chuckled. "So if you see a blind man jaywalking, it's O.K." Suddenly he laughed aloud and said, "I found out this morning that I'm a Seeing Eye man."

"Oh, come now," Ruth said.

"No kidding. I passed two little boys and one of them said to his buddy, 'There goes that man with the blind dog.' " Ruth joined the laughter.

"How about helping a blind person," I said. "Is there a right and wrong way?"

"Yes," Ruth said. "It's easier for a blind person to take your arm instead of you taking his. It's a little frightening to be forcibly led. And if he's got a dog, you should position yourself on the side opposite to the dog. A dog can sense he's being relieved from duty, and once his master is on his own again the dog may forget for a minute and run into trouble. And for the same reason it's best not to make a fuss over a Seeing Eye dog. If you pet him—and of course he loves it—he's apt to forget, when you move on, that he's got a job to do."

I knew that the Druyors are people who go out and do things. Ruth's willingness and ability to talk and Darrell's ready wit make them popular guests with church and civic organizations.

"It's nice to be around young people," Ruth told me. "They're so unaffected and sincere."

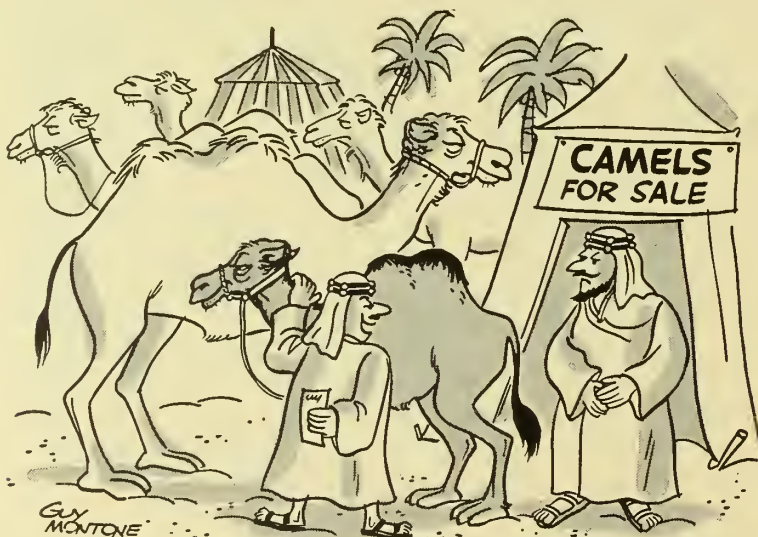
"And they'll ask a million questions," Darrell said. "Like, 'How do you tell time?' or 'How do you know you're wearing mated socks?'"

"I'm hooked," I said. "How do you tell time?"

He handed me a gold pocket watch with a flip-up cover. It had sturdy hands, Braille numerals, no crystal. "Neat," I said. "How about the socks?"

"I pin 'em together with a safety pin," he grinned. I got an eerie feeling when he stretched out his hand to take the watch. He sensed my surprise. "I knew you were finished looking at it," he said.

(Continued on page 48)



"True, he's small — but he gets a lot more miles to the gallon of water . . ."

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YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 8)

participate. Among such sports are boating, bicycling, hunting, fishing, etc.

Reading matter continues to get a steady share, though there may be an actual dollar decline in book purchases because of the paperbound bargains.

Movies, on the other hand, have taken a bad beating. Their share has been whittled to 10 percent (only half what it was a generation ago) and there's no salvation in sight. Those moans from Hollywood are the real thing.

Another loser, though on a smaller scale, is the category of **spectator sports.**

But almost in the same breath, you will have to admit that **the increase in gambling on the ponies and dogs has been enormous.** In fact, **percentagewise it tops everything.** To the cold eye of the statistician, though, this is no cause for alarm. Reason: Parimutuel gambling is pretty much a monetary reshuffle, with no creation or loss of true wealth involved on the whole. One guy simply collects on the other's bad guesses with about \$3 per capita per year going to the middlemen.

Right about now many of your favorite TV programs will go into summer slumber—or maybe permanent sleep. Often **their fate hinges on the "ratings" they have attained in months past.** In case you wonder how "ratings" are compiled—or why you haven't been asked to contribute your opinions—here is a rundown of the situation:

A rating is the **estimated percentage of all TV homes that tuned in on a show in those areas where it was visible.** Researchers contact a sample group of homes in one of three ways:

- **Personally**—that is, either by phone or personal visit.
 - **Mechanically**—one method consists of attaching a recording device to TV sets which notes on a tape what was tuned in; another picks such information up **electronically** and transmits it to a central computing office.
 - **In writing**—set owners are asked to keep a diary of their TV activities.
- No matter what the method, the sample—for cost and convenience reasons—is **confined to several thousand out of a total of more than 40 million TV homes.** So your chances of being contacted are pretty slim.

"**Fair trading**"—which legally permits a manufacturer to set the retail price of his merchandise—**has been dealt a death blow in the hard goods field.** The laws themselves have been getting wobblier (as pointed out here in May 1957). And now the **manufacturers, too, are forsaking the practice**—among them General Electric, Sunbeam, Ronson.

This means that consumers hereafter can haggle with dealers to their heart's content on refrigerators, toasters, irons, etc. Conversely, it also means that a lot of **little retailers**—heretofore protected by a price umbrella—**now will find themselves out in the competitive storm.**

Items worth watching:

MEDICINE: Drugs to prevent blood from clotting are making a steady flow of news. **Warfarin**—better known as a rat killer—is in the limelight again (one reason: President Eisenhower uses it). It's a valuable weapon in heart attacks, strokes, etc. Meantime there's hope that **mold** (such as is sometimes found on bread) can be used to track and destroy blood clots; experiments are in progress.

TROUBLED AIR: The test of **pay television** which the Federal Communications Commission had been planning is off pending a congressional look at the situation. Meantime pay-TV interests on the west coast have turned in their franchises, and a wired pay-TV outfit in Bartlesville, Okla., has cut rates in the hopes of getting more subscribers. In short, **the pay-TV picture has a dark look for the time being.**

LANGUAGES: Latin is indeed becoming a dead language in the U.S.A. Less than 7 percent of high school students struggle with Caesar anymore. Meantime the **study of modern foreign languages is declining**, too. Spanish has the edge among those still wishing to acquire another tongue.

NEIGHBOR: The population of Canada is moving up fast, now stands at 17,000,000. Percentagewise (though not numerically) the big gainer last year was British Columbia.

—Edgar A. Grunwald



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BORROW MONEY BY MAIL. \$100-\$500. Anywhere. Air Mail Service. Postal Finance, 200 Koeline Building, Dept. 670H, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

BUSINESS & MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES
SELENIUM, VALUABLE AS Uranium. Widely distributed USA. High demand by govt., electronics. How to detect. Material list for do-it-yourself. \$2.00. Allied Associates, Dexter, Maine.
EARN EXTRA CASH! Prepare Advertising Postcards. Langdons, Box 41107PX, Los Angeles 41, California.

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TERRIFIC STAMP BARGAIN! Israel—Iceland—Vatican Assortment—Plus Exotic Triangle Set—Also Fabulous British Colonial Accumulation—Plus Large Stamp Book—All Four Offers Free—Send 10c to Cover Postage. Empire Stamp Corp., Dept. AL, Toronto, Canada.

SALESMEN WANTED
MAKE EXTRA MONEY—Cash commissions. Easy-to-sell Advertising Book Matches. Union Label. Full or part time. Powerhouse selling kit free. Superior Match, Dept. J-558, 7530 Greenwood, Chicago 13.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
INVENTORS—SEND FOR "Patent Protection for Inventors" outlining preliminary steps to take in applying for patent. Victor J. Evans & Co., 464-E Merlin Building, Washington 6, D.C.

HELP WANTED
EARN EXTRA MONEY selling Advertising Book Matches. Free sample kit furnished. Matchcorp, Dept. EX-23, Chicago 32, Illinois.

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DRESSES 20c (USED). Blouses 39c, Men's Shirts 99c. Free Catalogue. Ace, 196-PE5 DeGraw, Brooklyn 31, New York.

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Yet anyone can operate this new **Plumbers Flushing Gun** which releases air pressure on a solid shaft of water cleaning the most stubborn stoppages up to 200 feet. **TOILETS, SINKS, URINALS, BATHTUBS, FLOOR DRAINS, and HOUSE-TO-STREET SEWERS** clogged with Grease, Rags, and Roots, and paper melt away instantly when struck by the Hammer-like blow of this new unit.

There is no need to remove wall or pipe, or Grease Trap. A special attachment allows water to flow from the faucet through the Gun while air is released on the pipe. Vents or stacks are no obstacle, as force tends to strike wherever the water lays. But now, what is this **Plumbers Flushing Gun** worth in **COSTLY PLUMBING BILLS SAVED?** Tear this Ad out—and write your name and address beside it for **FREE BOOKLET.** Obey that urge. No agent will call. A postcard will do (Chicago Phone Eldorado 5-1702) **MILLER SEWER ROD CO., DEPT. AL-5, 4640 N. Central Ave., Chicago 30, Illinois.**



ARTHRITIS?

I have been wonderfully blessed in being restored to active life after being crippled in nearly every joint in my body and with muscular soreness from head to foot. According to medical diagnosis I had Rheumatoid Arthritis and other forms of Rheumatism. For **FREE** information on how I obtained this wonderful relief write:

MRS. LELA S. WIER
 2805 Arbor Hills Drive—454
 P. O. Box 2695
 Jackson, Mississippi

(Continued from page 46)

"I heard the cover click."

"What about recreation?" I asked.

"Well, we hike a lot," Ruth said. "And once a week during the winter we bowl."

"I started off in the 40's," Darrell said. "Now I'm up in the 90's. Once, I'll never forget it, I hit 110."

"We have lots of fun at the Fremont Indoor Sports Club," Ruth continued. "And sometimes we just pick up and fly somewhere. We had a wonderful time at the Annual Blinded Veterans Association get-together, held last summer at Old Farms, Connecticut. Had some excellent meals, met lots of interesting people, danced."

"I fish quite a bit, too," Darrell said. "I went out with a bunch of Lions one day last summer, caught 60 out of a total of 120 perch that were netted that day. Once that bait's in the water, I think the odds favor me. I mean I think those perch telegraphed a clearer message to me than to the other fellows."

"Does Bootus go on such trips?"

"Not fishing, usually," he said. "But nine times out of ten, when we go the dogs go. They're part of the family. They go to church, too. But their religious interest is questionable. Sometimes they snore through a sermon."

"With all these activities, you know lots of people," I said. "Do you form mental images of your friends?"

"Oh, yes," Ruth said. "But not only friends. The other day a friend said to me, 'Isn't Harry Belafonte good looking?' And I agreed. Then I realized suddenly that I had never seen Belafonte. But to me he's more than a voice. He has an outline and substance and character." She smiled. "Of course, my image might differ from yours, but it's there, and it serves me quite as well as

your image of Belafonte serves you."

Everywhere you look in the Druyor home you find examples of the means by which Darrell and Ruth have come to terms with their environment. Their furnishings, comfortable and adequate,



"I don't care what she said. I did not pick up your mother in a slave market."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

have been kept to a minimum to facilitate house cleaning and moving around. Braille is the key to Ruth's cooking. She has a Braille roaster, a Braille fryer, Braille controls on her electric stove. The food and utensils in the kitchen cupboard are aligned like wooden soldiers for inspection. After it's used, each item is returned to its special place. Every piece of clothing in the bedroom closets has a counterpart in the Druyor mind.

"If I want a green sport shirt," Darrell explained, "I have to know where it is. Not approximately, but exactly."

There was a "for sale" sign on the Druyor home. I asked Darrell about it. His answer revealed the reservoir of strength he has built since that terrible day in Normandy 13 years ago. "I'm pretty well squared around now," he said. "We're planning to move to Milwaukee. And the first thing I'm going to do after we get settled, is get a job." (Since then the Druyors have moved to Milwaukee where they are temporarily living with Ruth's mother. They plan to get a duplex, live in one half of it and rent the other. Darrell also intends to transfer his Legion membership from Post 113 in Port Clinton to a Milwaukee Post as soon as he and Ruth are settled.)

I discovered, long before the afternoon shadows lengthened into dusk, that Darrell and Ruth Druyor possess a rare dignity, a charm, a warmth, a humor—a strange and almost mystical nobility that grips you hard and for keeps.

When I left their home, a procession of magnificent pink clouds floated on the western horizon. The neighborhood was alive with the colors of spring. The buds of the violets and crocuses had freed themselves from the moist brown earth. The stark black branches of the elm trees were losing themselves in a mantle of green. On the lawn a robin listened for worms, its head cocked over a plump orange breast. Never before had I seen these images so brilliantly, so vividly, with so much thanks.

Darrell and Ruth stood side by side on the front porch when I drove away. I had the feeling, so perfect is their adjustment to a world which is eternally dark, that they knew I had, without thinking, waved goodbye. THE END

BRIEFLY

ABOUT BOOKS

(Continued from page 8)

American Aces in Great Fighter Battles of World War II, by Edward H. Sims. HARPER & BROS., \$3.95. Describing the most exciting missions flown by our 12 top surviving U. S. Army Air Force fliers of WW2.

The Giant Book of Family Fun and Games, by Jack Tedford. FRANKLIN WATTS, INC., \$6.00. Hundreds of things you and your family can do to enjoy yourselves without leaving home.

Labor Union Monopoly, by Donald R. Richberg. CONSTITUTION AND FREE ENTERPRISE FOUNDATION, \$1.00. A discussion of a "clear and present danger" not only to the Nation but to the labor movement.

The Other Illinois, by Baker Brownell. DUELL, SLOAN AND PEARCE, \$4.50. The story of Southern Illinois, "a good place to live."

Key to Victory, by Lt. Comdr. P. K. Kemp. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$6.00. This single volume, illustrated with maps and pictures, tells the story of British sea-power and the part it played in World War II, covering the years 1939-1945.

Al Smith and His America, by Oscar Handlin. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$3.50. A look at the record of the man with the brown derby and his climb from New

York's lower East Side to presidential candidacy.

In God We Trust, by Norman Cousins. HARPER & BROS., \$5.95. The religious beliefs and ideas of the American Founding Fathers.

Fishermen's Guide, by Tom McNally. GUN DIGEST CO., \$2.95. More than 50 articles by experts on angling make up this handsome book.

Beyond My Worth, by Lillian Roth. FREDERICK FELL, INC., \$3.95. What happened to the author of *I'll Cry Tomorrow* after that best seller made her story known to millions.

If you wish to order any of these books, send check or money order made out to American Legion Book Service. Address: The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind. Books will be sent postpaid.

ROD AND GUN CLUB

(Continued from page 24)

YOU "SET POLE" FISHERMEN who fish in rivers for catfish, pay attention to Clement H. Campbell of 1030 Polk St., Vicksburg, Miss., who says, "fish your baits at varying depths, ranging from mud bottom to near the surface. When you get a few strikes at a certain depth, you know where the fish are feeding and you can set all your poles at that depth." Campbell says it's an erroneous idea that catfish always feed on the bottom.

V. R. OLMSTEAD, 315 Market St., Prophetstown, Ill., suggests: "A tablespoon of cider vinegar rubbed over the hands and around the fingernails and then washed off will remove that smell of fish that is so difficult to get rid of. In a persistent case, use a second application and let the vinegar dry on the hands before washing. Vinegar is easily carried in a small bottle in your tackle box."

WE THINK THE Savage Arms Corporation, Chicopee Falls, Mass., has done it again. That company has just put a new, efficient bolt-action rifle on the market. Designed by a gun genius, the late Nicholas Brewer, it is called the Model 110, and is available in .30-06 and .270 Winchester calibers. Price is \$109.75. A lot of gun for the money. It's a true featherweight (weighs only 6¾ pounds) and it has an overall length of 43 inches. The Model 110 is made of chrome molybdenum steel, and has a handsome stock of American black walnut. It has simple, clean, symmetrical lines and shoots beautifully. The bolt action is just about the smoothest we have ever seen, with no tendency to cramp when operated rapidly from the shoulder. The trigger is crisp and creep-free. We fired it with 110- 150- and 180-grain ammunition, and found the rifle to be extremely accurate. Write C. L. DuBuisson, Savage Arms Corp., Chicopee Falls, Mass., for illustrated circular.

HERBERT W. KOEHN, 1026 Winston, Houston 9, Tex., has an item for the inner man: "To have clean baked potatoes when you fishermen are cooking streamside, use a can with the lid pressed in, using a suitable size can for the quantity of spuds you want to bake. Cover the can with hot ashes and coals, being careful to punch a small hole about the size of a match in the lid to allow for escaping vapors. Baking time is 45 minutes. A portable grill propped over the coals will take care of the steak or chops in about the same time. If the meat is first well-seared and then covered with aluminum foil, it, too, will come to the plate just as clean as the potatoes. Vegetables may also be heated in the can that they come in — plus a little air vent."

CAMPER ROGER ELLIOT, Cumberland, Ky., has an item for us: "To pack eggs on a hunting or fishing trip," he says, "place them in a jar of cornmeal. The meal keeps them from breaking, and is wonderful for rolling the fish for frying."

FOR THOSE OF YOU who have trouble with zippers on fishing jackets and the like, Clarence Zimmerman, 1014 Main Ave., Scranton 8, Pa., may have the answer.

"In my experience with zippers on both dress and outdoor clothing, I've found them sometimes troublesome. A single application with an ordinary lead pencil, preferably one with soft lead, by running the pencil on the outside and inside of the zipper, will improve the operation. The results are remarkable. The concentrated carbon in the lead pencil is an excellent lubricant."



WILLIAM LEE, Game Protector of Crawford County, Pa., reports at least 30 cases of dogs chasing deer in his district. His report is typical of many. The Pennsylvania Game Commission respectfully asks that all dog owners who live in the country take steps to assure that their pets are kept tied or under their owner's eye night and day. Even a friendly, well-behaved animal can get into bad company and revert to wild instincts. Game wardens report many deer killed by packs of dogs. Others are so maimed by dogs the wardens are forced to destroy them. The law holds the owners responsible if their dogs injure or destroy wildlife, livestock, or poultry.

A LEGIONNAIRE TAXIDERMIST tells us that the best method to preserve trophy fish for mounting is *not* to "gut" them. He favors wrapping them in damp cloth and freezing them solid. Then, he says, pack in dry ice, wrap in paper, and mail parcel post. He warns that a belly cut cannot be completely hidden. Write to F. L. Morton, 530 8th Ave. W., Spencer, Iowa, for his free illustrated folder which gives you important instructions.

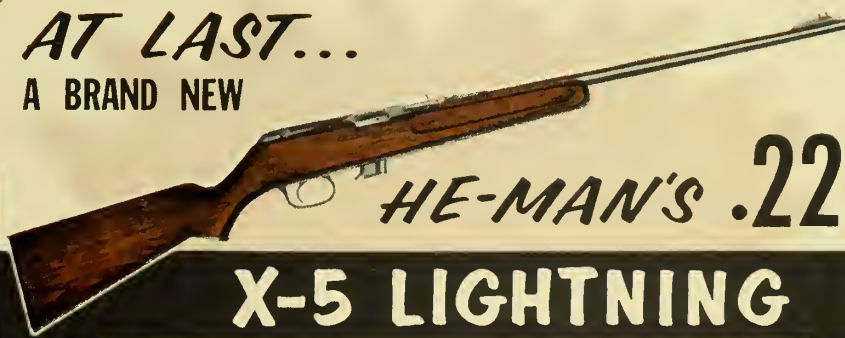
BULLHEAD AND CATFISH anglers should give heed to Bill Twitty, a soldier at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. Bill passes this one along: "A few days prior to trying your luck on bullheads or catfish, sink a burlap sack of manure weighted down with rocks near your favorite fishing spot. This will attract fish for several days." Sounds good. Let's try it.

ROBERT E. COLBURN, an experienced guide from Short Beach Post Office, Branford, Conn., suggests to duck hunters that in painting broadbill decoys they use their white paint sparingly and keep it low to the water line. Bob thinks too much white paint scares the ducks away.

—Jack Denton Scott

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

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(Continued from page 4)

bers of communist fronts. Now how many letters do you true blue citizens write? You could flood Washington with millions of them. You may say, "What's the use?" but the communists do not say that, and they are getting what they want in Washington. They are taking over and will continue to do so unless you wake up and say yes or no to what is going on in Washington.

E. E. Mansell
Kansas City, Mo.

SQUEAL LIKE PIGS

Sir: You published a letter of mine last July telling that I was under a doctor's care and might have to retire under a total disability. In January I did retire under a total disability and am now drawing my Social Security. I am 63 and I can see now why our Government doesn't want to pay a pension. Every time you pick up a paper there is some scandal about some high official swindling money from our State highways, using taxpayers' money under false pretenses and doing other things equally crooked, meanwhile drawing big fat salaries. They then squeal like stuck pigs if any soldier tries to get what is justly due him.

Barney Dockery
Evansville, Ind.

URGES UNIFORM

Sir: What has happened to the American Legion uniform? There was a time when a Post Commander would not dream of presiding at a meeting unless garbed in the full uniform of our organization. Of late years, even our National Commanders apparently have not deemed it necessary to don the full uniform at formal affairs. They are content to wear only the Legion cap. The Legion uniform was adopted for the purpose of identifying members. The cap is sufficient at informal affairs. It is not sufficient, to my way of thinking, when even the lowliest member is at a public function as official representative of his organization. I am a Legionnaire of World War I. It may be that I've become imbued over the years with the practice of wearing full uniform at formal functions. It would not harm our organization if our National officers got into the same habit.

A. Leo Taffe
Natick, Mass.

TAX EXEMPTION FOR VETS

Sir: How about going to bat for an

additional income tax exemption for veterans (in addition to the regular \$600 exemption per dependent) of \$25 for each month of wartime service? Roughly this would mean that for each year of wartime service a veteran could earn \$300 more before having to pay income tax on it. This wouldn't cost the Government a cent, it would give the boys a chance to make up for lost time, and since it wouldn't do too much for those in the higher income brackets it would benefit most the ones who need it most. It certainly makes a lot more sense to me to allow an additional \$600 exemption to a boy who has given two of the best years of his life to the service than to allow it, as we now do, to someone just because they have managed to live to be 65 years old. This should apply to all wars and to whatever the people who weren't there call "Korea," because Lord knows anyone who was in World War II and had to go back for Korea, as many did, ought to damn near have a free ride as far as Federal income taxes are concerned.

Hardwick Stuart
Cleveland, Tenn.

TEACHERS' CHOICE

Sir: I was annoyed by the letter headed "Congratulations But" in your March issue. Unless I am badly misinformed, our school teachers are offered a new contract each year. If they all feel that they deserve more money, why don't they get together at their meetings and decide on what figure is right and refuse to sign a contract for less? One of the greatest blessings of being an American is that you cannot be compelled to work at any job which doesn't suit you.

Victor D. Courtney
Memphis, Ind.

WORKING WIVES

Sir: I am disgusted about unemployment today. If married women who have husbands working would take their place at home, there wouldn't be such long lines at the unemployment offices every day. And the same applies to farmers who work at factories and let their farms lie idle. It makes me disgusted to hear them say they don't need the jobs but just keep them so they'll have something to do. That just means that one more family has to go hungry.

Dwight E. Norris
Lake Odessa, Mich.

WHO HEEDS WARNINGS?

Sir: Concerning the article by the National Commander entitled "Warning!" in the February issue—America has been warned before, by Gen. Billy Mitchell, Col. Lindbergh, Gen. MacArthur, Sen. McCarthy, and Col. Nickerson, but their admonitions were never heeded. Looks as though we never learn.

Joseph Kerrigan
New York City

GOOD USE

Sir: I am a fifth-grade teacher in the public schools. When your March issue arrived, I immediately appropriated "The American's Creed," framed it and placed it in my classroom. Now I have a set of four beautiful masterpieces, "The Pledge of Allegiance," "The Gettysburg Address," "The Bill of Rights," and "The American's Creed," all from your magazine. Keep up the good work. It seems to me that it would be a good idea to reproduce these especially for framing. Perhaps many others would also be enthusiastic about them. Let us keep these high ideals constantly before us.

Mrs. Lillian Weir
Colorado Springs, Colo.

► The designer and illuminator of these features, J. R. Rosen, 80 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., is producing a deluxe version of them mounted for framing.
The Editors

REINSTATE BOOK PLAN

Sir: The Legion's Memorial Book Plan has been discontinued, I am informed. We of the Legion and Auxiliary should act immediately to get this Americanism project reinstated. Many Posts and Units give a book to the public library as a memorial to a deceased member. Recommended books come under three headings: World Communism, Communist Strategy and Tactics, and Communism in the United States. Let all loyal American Legion and Auxiliary members drop a card to National American Legion Auxiliary Headquarters at 777 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind., asking them to consider reinstating this project as a positive step in the struggle for the control of the minds of individual Americans.

Mrs. Robert Laughlin
Redwood Falls, Minn.

PATRIOTISM

Sir: We can take it for granted that the communists are part and parcel of the conspiracy to make patriotism unpopular. No American used to salute the flag or stand for our national anthem with a self-conscious feeling that this was something he had to do. Those earlier Americans did more than show respect for their flag; they felt something deep inside them that often made Old Glory look a bit blurred as it went by. Many of our modern-day sophisticates, such as some of our products of certain courses at certain institutions of higher education, consider respect for the flag as sloppy, sentimental poppycock.

Mrs. James D. Johnson
Crossett, Ark.

Letters published in *Sound Off!* do not necessarily represent the policy of The American Legion. Name withheld if requested. Keep your letters short. Address: *Sound Off!*, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N.Y.

Tears and curses flowed like hot New England rum, and Adams poured journalistic salt into the wound. It was obvious, he wrote, that anybody connected with the royal government need not fear the courts.

Soldiers patrolled the streets with "a well-fixed firelock musket, accoutrements and ammunition." Waterfront ropemakers armed themselves with clubs and belaying pins. There was a fight, of course, and three nights later the ropemakers returned with reinforcements.

A customs house sentry was pointed out as the soldier who had rudely shoved one of the colonists' children. Snowballs and ice flew, and when a squad hurried to the sentry's defense they were met by more icy missiles. The mob pressed closer, struck at the muskets with clubs, and dared the "lobsters" to fire.

They did.

"Both regiments or none," said Adams.

"Both regiments or none!" echoed thousands of voices in the street below.

It was a convincing argument, and what came to be known as Sam Adams' Regiments were bundled off to Castle William.

Adams knew he now held the seed of revolution. But affection for England was still strong, and the seed was not ready for planting.

That affection, therefore, must be eaten away by the constant pickings of propaganda.

"Put your enemy in the wrong," Adams instructed the Caucus Club. Stick to meetings and petitions. Let the enemy use force, and then use that in turn against him.

The minister abided by his own sermon. Again the mournful church bells tolled, and four hearses bearing the massacre victims converged on King Street. From there a huge procession marching six abreast escorted the cortege to Granury Burying Ground.

Boston would not forget.

Adams squeezed out the last emotional drop with a series of widely circulated articles. But during the following two years he saw his revolutionary machine bog down. The English were cautious, and Hutchinson walked a conciliatory tightrope.

At night Adams prowled the streets of Boston, plotting new mischief. He roamed the shipyards and the ropewalks, talked with the laborers and shopkeepers. He sat long hours in Tom Dawes' garret, drinking flip and conniving with his cohorts. He wrote, talked, and petitioned to keep the spark of unrest alive—until the English should make the eventual blunder that would once again fan it high.

Then in 1772 John Bull lumbered into the colonial china shop.

In June of that year the British customs schooner *Gaspee* ran aground below Providence while pursuing a suspected smuggler. Raiders from the mainland promptly boarded the ship, and set it afire after wounding the captain.

When colonial courts proved lax in punishing the offenders, Parliament decided to provide what it termed a more independent judiciary. Henceforth, it ruled, colonial judges would be paid out of the royal treasury and not by the colonists. The new system was to be inaugurated in Massachusetts, where Hutchinson announced that he too would be paid by the crown.

Leading radicals shrugged. It was a moot point, they said, too abstract to needle public indignation. But in the October 5 *Boston Gazette* there appeared an article by one Valerius Poplicola.

"Let us," it said, "converse together upon this most interesting subject and open our minds freely to each other... let every town assemble. Let Associations be everywhere set up to consult and recover our just Rights."

"Valerius" Adams had long favored such a unified system of communication for his propaganda. But his friends thought the scheme too extreme and thus compelled him to dip still deeper into his bag of psychological tricks.

He sent a sugary note to Hutchinson. What did His Excellency think? Should the people be allowed to adopt this modest plan?

As Adams had anticipated, an arrogant refusal followed. By no means

should these committees be formed. Unheard of!

That did it. Bostonians immediately and heatedly declared in a town meeting that "they have ever had and ought to have a right to... communicate their sentiments to other towns."

Adams attended the first meeting of the Massachusetts Committee of Correspondence in the Town House on November 3, 1772. Under his guidance members prepared a statement of colonial rights and a declaration of English infringement of those rights. Then Adams wrote and circulated an explanatory letter.

"I wish we could arouse the continent," he said. And he did. But he used cautious language.

The colonists were not ready for his ideas, and England would stifle extreme radicals. So Adams constantly maintained he did not want revolution.

Nothing was further from his thoughts than revolution. Revolution no doubt was not a solution. Revolutions should follow only upon the exhaustion of other remedies.

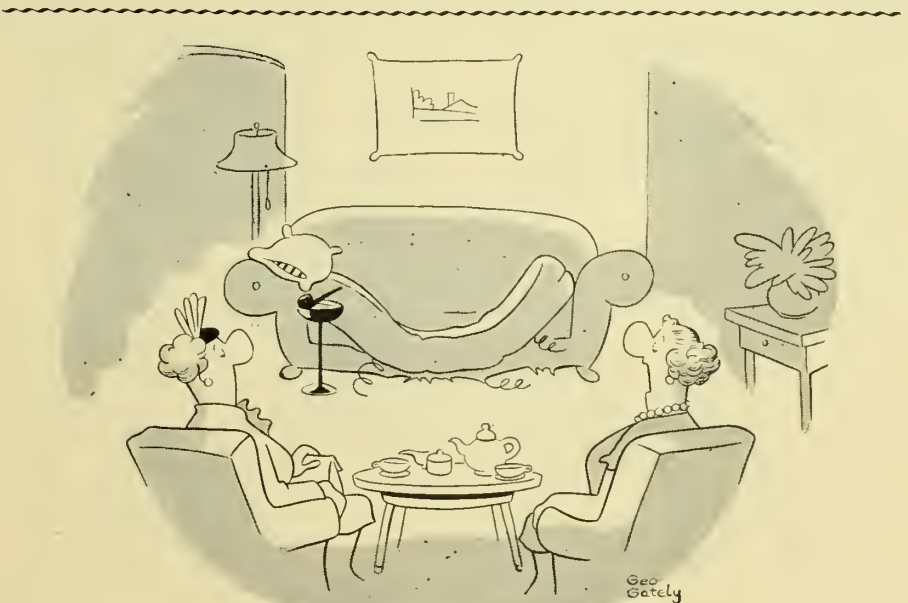
Thus the concept of rebellion was kept before the public.

Adams didn't fret when Hutchinson termed his committee a "foolish scheme." Affiliates were springing up throughout the Colonies. And the governor soon agreed with the Tory who wrote:

"This is the foulest, subtlest, and most venomous serpent ever issued from the egg of sedition."

Even Adams hadn't hoped for such success.

And 1773 promised to be a rewarding



"George never was much for hobbies."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



"A ten-cent tip is sufficient, sir. Nobody ever leaves me more than a ten-cent tip."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

year. The correspondence groups, Adams' wary but incisive writings, and the weight of circumstance were having a positive effect. Hutchinson knew he must take the offensive.

In January he prepared a statement on the supremacy of Parliament and distributed it in the Colonies. The sober logic of the document had a stunning effect on the patriots.

But Sam Adams was not stunned. In the Assembly that same month he suggested that a committee prepare a formal reply to Hutchinson's assertions.

The governor watched the results with horror. "I do not intend ever to meet the Assembly again," he said.

Until he chose to bring it up, parliamentary supremacy had never effectively been questioned. Now everybody was talking about it—and agreeing with that confounded malt salesman. And the salesman was only beginning.

In May Benjamin Franklin, in England, obtained a number of Hutchinson's personal letters. Realizing their value in the hands of a subtle propagandist, he sent them to Boston.

Wrote Franklin: "As distant objects seen only through a mist appear larger, the same may happen from the mystery in this case."

Adams took the hint and announced he'd found damning evidence that Hutchinson favored complete colonial control by Parliament. Then he published the letters—somewhat out of context. And while the governor reeled, he prepared his master stroke.

Parliament had met on the very day of the Boston Massacre and had been asked by Lord North to call off the Townshend taxes on glass, paper, and painter's lead. But the right to tax must be maintained; so a token levy was left

on just one article: tea. Surely nobody could now object, except perhaps—

Sam Adams objected.

"We think, gentlemen," he told the Committee of Correspondence, "that we are in duty bound to use our most strenuous efforts to ward off the impending evil."

Adams set up headquarters above the Edges & Gill printing firm, interviewed likely "tea recruits" and prepared a united opposition.

"To save Their Country doom'd by Fate

Exclude the Drink of baneful T—,
And bear A Part in Deeds so great."

The Committee of Correspondence appealed for cooperation of neighboring communities. The Boston chapter of the Sons of Liberty was readied for action. Local consignees were forced to remit their tea orders at risk of bringing "disgrace upon themselves, and their Posterity, for ever and ever, AMEN!" as posters proclaimed. And the Committee on Tarring and Feathering sent a cheerful warning to tea ship captains.

Then on November 28, 1773, the *Dartmouth* breezed into Boston harbor with a cargo of West India tea.

The Sons of Liberty threw a cordon around Griffin's Wharf and prevented the ship from unloading. Adams told owner Rotch to hie himself and his tea back to England at once, and the frightened importer was more than willing to comply. But Hutchinson refused to issue the return permit.

It was time, wasn't it, that these radicals learn who was in authority?

From his window the governor could look down into the street in front of Old South. Some 7,000 persons were gathered there in the snow the night of December 16, 1773. About six o'clock

Rotch appeared and entered the building.

Inside, Adams received the report of the final refusal with a stony face. He stood and faced the packed hall. "This committee," he said, "can do nothing more to save the country."

Instantly the streets outside erupted with "Mohawk" war whoops—oddly corrupted by a Yankee twang—and the meeting broke up with "three cheers for Griffin's Wharf!" Next morning, harbor fishes nibbled upon £18,000 worth of tea dumped from the *Dartmouth* and two other ships that had followed her to port, and a silversmith named Revere galloped off to spread word of the Boston Tea Party.

Adams waited for the legislative axe he knew must fall, and he did not wait long. The Intolerable Acts dissolved the charter, closed the port, and otherwise deprived Bostonians of their liberties. Lieutenant General Thomas Gage, commander of all His Majesty's forces in the American Colonies, was then appointed to replace Hutchinson as governor.

Boston mourned. But Adams had hoped for just such reprisal.

May 17, 1774, was a gray, rainy day, and a howling east wind greeted General Gage as he strode down the gangplank of a British man-of-war with the orders to close the port on June 1. Adams had arranged demonstrations in all the Colonies. Solemn crowds in Boston watched as the customs and court buildings were closed and the Assembly records were carried off to Salem in carts.

Adams called a town meeting, demanding that all importing must at once be stopped, and horsemen carried his message to the other Colonies. But many quailed under the restrictions, suggesting it might be better to pay damages. Even Benjamin Franklin sent that advice.

"Franklin might be a great philosopher," said Adams, "but he's a bungling politician." Voicing the opinion of most colonists he said, "We will not submit to any tax, nor become slaves."

Now Adams thought his iron hot. The Intolerable Acts were precisely what their name implied. The furious colonists were at last ready to act. But Adams realized his organization was incomplete. The committees had successfully badgered Hutchinson, who sailed, a broken man, to England and to death. Now a more powerful instrument was called for.

"I beg leave to offer a proposal to my countrymen," wrote Adams, "namely, that a CONGRESS OF AMERICAN STATES be assembled as soon as possible."

Virginia arranged for the convention to meet in Philadelphia the next year. The Massachusetts legislature convened

in Salem in June of 1774 to discuss the possibility of sending delegates.

Adams faced stiff opposition in the legislature. But one by one he lured members to the Caucus Club. Friendly discussions ensued. And threats. Then on June 17 Adams locked the doors of the legislature, dropped the key into his pocket, and demanded a vote on the proposal.

A pale-faced Tory stumbled forward, pleading illness, and begged to be excused. Once outside, he made the short trip to Gage's headquarters at double time to report this treason.

Soon after that Gage's secretary arrived panting at the legislature and pounded upon the locked doors. He shouted lustily, but nobody inside seemed to hear him. Bewildered but undaunted, he turned and read the dissolution order to several unimpressed loiterers.

The doors opened and the members filed out. There was much talk of a Continental Congress. Five Massachusetts delegates would attend, and Sam Adams, of course, would be one of them.

And they met in Philadelphia. And

they declared certain rights which must be honored.

Early one April morning in 1775 a detachment of colonial militia marched onto the Green of Lexington, where Adams had made his temporary home. Down the road from Boston they could see approaching two companies of British grenadiers and light infantry who had been ordered to seize Adams and his colleague John Hancock. The order went out to the minutemen:

"Stand your ground! Don't fire unless fired upon! But if they mean to have war, let it begin here!" THE END

8 WAYS TO BETTER RAIL SERVICE

(Continued from page 17)

they are peculiarly prejudicial to common carriers.

Since the taxes apply only to for-hire hauling, it is simple to avoid paying them. Travelers get out from under simply by making greater use of their own automobiles, which they have been doing in droves. Freight shippers effect the same saving by setting up their own truck fleets and barge lines, which they also have been doing in droves. The result is a spectacular rise in private transportation, at the expense of all the essential common carriers which must carry anything for anybody.

The 3-percent tax on freight shipments is also extremely discriminatory. Businesses and farmers who are too small to provide transportation service for their own products must use public carriers and pay the Federal levy in doing so. The long-haul shipper, already at a disadvantage in attempting to compete price-wise with businesses closer to market, gets hit still harder by the higher tax bill he must pay to reach buyers.

The biggest anomaly of all in the story of these taxes, however, lies in one original purpose of the 10-percent passenger tax. This was enacted during World War II, partly to discourage civilian travel and thus make carrier space available for essential military business. With railroads now experiencing an annual loss of about \$700,000,000 in providing passenger service, it is clear the levy is still effectively carrying out its early intent and is seriously weakening railroad operation. This is a situation that might lead to disastrous consequences in time of national emergency. To comprehend the seriousness of this weakening of railroad passenger service, one need only recall that 97 percent of all organized military passenger traffic in the U.S.A. during World War II was carried by the railroads.

Train discontinuances. There was a day when the only practical outlet to the world for many communities lay in train service. Passenger service remains im-

portant both to the Nation and to many communities, but in most cases there is now an abundance of other means of transportation. Despite the fact that many trains have been virtually deserted and carry almost no passengers, railroads are not free to discontinue them.

To alleviate resulting losses, railroadmen ask that the Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of 48 State commissions, be given the final say in cases involving the discontinuance or consolidation of train service, stations, or agencies.

User charges. Virtually each form of transportation has received some kind of public aid, direct or otherwise, during its formative years, but under vastly different circumstances. While many railroads in the last century received land grants, for instance, they were required to grant in return greatly reduced transportation rates for government traffic. It is estimated that the government thus

made savings of about ten times the original value of the land grants.

Today public funds are being spent profusely for the construction, maintenance, and operation of facilities which markedly benefit other forms of transportation. Washington proposals call for even heavier expenditures for highways, airways, and waterways in the future. Unless proper charges are made for the commercial use of these public facilities, and unless these charges are fully reflected in the rates other carriers charge for their services, competitive handicaps facing the railroads can only be greatly aggravated.

Certainly no transportation agency today can make a claim to public assistance on the basis of being "an infant industry." It is time each carrier stood on its own feet and paid its own way, all the way.

Diversification. It is in the public interest that a shipper should be given the



"Are you sure you gave out the invitations?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

chance to turn a shipment over to "a transportation company," and to allow a unified management to use its experienced judgment in picking the most suitable method of moving the goods.

Actually, railroadmen are asking only to be allowed to diversify their operations as other industrial concerns do. They urge the removal of special restrictions which have been imposed upon the entry of railroads into motor and water transportation and upon the entry of any surface carrier into air transportation. If this were done, unnecessary duplication of facilities—one of transportation's biggest problems—could be greatly reduced. The ultimate goal would be improved service at lower cost.

Service pricing. Put a train of scores of cars on steel rails and you have a highly economical form of transportation. It offers advantages in operating economies which can be exceeded only by ships operating on naturally deep waterways and by pipelines which carry petroleum products. Yet despite this proven efficiency, railroads are often prevented from making specific freight rate reductions, even though the lower prices are compensatory and in no way discriminate among different shippers.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has frequently taken the position that proposed lower rates could upset "the competitive balance" between railroads and other forms of transportation. The effect is to take away from the railroads their principal competitive advantage of low-cost operation and, at the same time, to deny the public the benefits of this advantage.

Railroadmen believe this inequity could be corrected if the ICC would, when setting rates for any mode of transportation, determine only (1) that the rates be compensatory and (2) that they do not discriminate among shippers, commodities, localities, or regions. If the ICC did operate this way, and did *not* consider how rates for one mode of transportation affect other types of carriers, then it would be acting in accordance with sound economic principles.

Agricultural exemption. In 1935 Congress considered it necessary, in order to help the farmer, to exempt from regulation the transportation of agricultural products from the point of production to primary markets. Since then, court decisions have broadened the exemption to include commodities that have been processed in varying degrees, such as dried and frozen fruits and vegetables and dressed poultry. Thus the exemption from regulation, originally intended for the benefit of the farmer, in many instances has been extended to commercial interests and professional haulers. This hits railroads and other common carriers particularly hard, for public carriers publish their charges openly and can change them only after lengthy procedures. The exempt carrier observes no such standards and is free to make whatever secret rate is necessary to get the business.

Diversion of freight from the public carriers to itinerant carriers is thus growing at a damaging rate. The railroad industry urges that the agricultural exemption be limited strictly to its original intent.

Pseudoprivate carriers. A growing segment of what is in reality for-hire motor transportation operates under the guise of private transportation in order to escape governmental economic regulation.

An example shows how this deception is practiced: A trucker arranges to haul a load of goods between two points for a producer; but, instead of quoting a transportation rate as a public carrier must, he "buys" the load, hauls it to the destination, then "sells" it back to the original owner. He thus charges any fee he wishes for the shipment, and at the same time he avoids paying the 3-percent Federal transportation tax.

This practice has been repeatedly condemned by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and restrictions on it appear long overdue.

Financing improvements. With average railroad earning rates down to only one-third or less of those in general manufacturing, the industry has found it practically impossible to finance capital improvements by selling stock. Moreover, relatively little money is obtainable internally from amounts the railroads set aside to replace wornout facilities. This comes about because of low depreciation rates for tax purposes. The vast sums railroads have put into improved facilities and services in the postwar period have therefore had to come largely out of their meager profits or from borrowing. None of these recourses, however, can in any way be considered an answer to the needs of either the railroads or the public.

The railroads urge upon Congress suggestions which, in effect, call for deferment (not elimination) of tax payments on revenues set aside for investment in new cars, locomotives, and other necessary facilities.

The railroads do not need to argue for the principle of expanded investment in better equipment and facilities. Everyone interested in good transportation would like to see this happen. Greater outlays and long-term programming of capital expenditures would benefit not only the shipping and traveling public but also the rank and file of railway employees and the huge railway supply industry.

The railroads wish to make it clear, however, that they are not proposing governmental subsidies for the railroads. Yet subsidies—and even public ownership of the carriers—may be the ultimate result. That is unless public officials take the action that is necessary to right the grave imbalance existing under present transportation law and its administration.

Quoting again from Senator Smathers, this time from a statement he issued at the end of the first phase of his subcommittee's hearings:

"It is important that all of us in and



"I hope you remember that tomorrow I'll have been in your employ three years."

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out of the transportation field — even those in the transportation field but not in the railroad industry — must raise our sights and develop a new attitude — a spirit of objectivity and selflessness — if we are to stop the destruction of a vital part of the transportation system and the downward trend of our nation's economy.

"The testimony thus far eloquently demonstrates that the need is great — the cry is urgent — and the time for constructive action is now."

THE END

Chaplain's Corner

By Rev. L. NATTRESS

Northwestern College,

Orange City, Iowa

Department Chaplain of Iowa

Our Father in Heaven, it is with humbleness of heart and mind that we bow in this moment of prayer. We do acknowledge *Thy* sovereign power and *our* weakness; thus, look down upon us in mercy. We do thank Thee for past blessings, and for present favors. Keep us ever humble in heart and mind.

Cause Thy continued goodness to fall upon the great family of Legionnaires—those engaged in the busy schedule of everyday life, those who bear in their bodies the scars of battle, those restricted to the hospitals or other institutions of love and mercy, and those who have reached the December month of life—pour out Thy gracious Spirit of Love upon all, even now.

Look, O God, with Divine favor upon the Legion's Back to God movement. May that all-important program find ready acceptance on the part of all who love and appreciate this, our beloved America. Cause Thy gracious blessings to rest upon our commander in chief, President Eisenhower, and upon all who have part in the legislative duties of our nation.

This prayer we pray in the name of Him Who loved and died for us, that we might have freedom supreme. In His dear Name. Amen.

Products Parade

(Continued from page 8)

Minneapolis 26, Minn. Called the Hi-Dro-Trim, it has a four-inch, four-tooth rotary blade that runs at speeds up to 6,000 rpm. As it trims, it also waters. Lightweight, it has a detachable handle and built-in water control valve. It sells in hardware and garden supply stores for \$14.95.

Another ingenious outdoor product is a convertible Bench-Table available from Pond Crafts, 708 N. Broad St., Suffolk, Va. This is a rustic bench six feet long made of two-inch pine with legs of cypress, and it is stained brown. By flipping over the seat back, you convert it into a picnic table. Two units placed back to back form a large table. The price per unit is \$29.95 plus shipping charges.

A new kind of electric light changer, which uses suction cups to hold the bulb firmly, has been announced by L & H Distributing Co., Fosston, Minn. Called the Changa-Lite, it is attached to a pole of any required length, and it sells for \$4.50 postpaid.

A pocket-sized soldering kit which uses fuel in dry tablet form is available from Birk Manufacturing Co., Niantic, Conn., for \$1.99 postpaid. The kit, called a Super Jet, contains a tablet-burning blowtorch, 12 fuel tablets, a supply of solder and soldering paste, and instructions, all in a hinged plastic box. Each tablet burns for ten minutes producing temperatures of more than 2,000 F°.

Photography keeps getting easier, and in line with this trend Bell & Howell has introduced an 8-mm. movie projector which automatically whisks the film through the threading mechanism in less than three seconds. It also restores film loops automatically when the loop is lost because of torn film perforations or warped film. Called the Auto Load Projector, it will sell for \$129.95. Further particulars can be had from the manufacturer, 7100 McCormick Road, Chicago 45, Ill.

Symbolic of our high-pressure civilization are the canned products that are sprayed on without effort on the part of the user. Latest to join the parade is an item called Sizzl-Spray, a golden barbecue sauce that is blown onto meat without brushing or daubing. The price is 89¢; the manufacturer is Andersen Foods, Menlo Park, Calif. . . . You can also use high pressure to beautify your white-wall tires when they become messy. S. C. Johnson & Son of Racine, Wisc., has introduced a White Wall Tire Cleaner selling for \$1.25. . . .

The same company now packages its Instant J-Wax in a pushbutton spray-on container selling for \$2.50. . . . If you are troubled with chiggers, flies, gnats, etc., you can blow 'em to kingdom come with a product called Ticks Off which comes in a pressurized can selling for 98¢ and is made by Whitmire Research Laboratories, St. Louis 10, Mo.

Any man's wristwatch can become a calendar watch with an ingenious new band which shows the day of the week and the date in panels which adjoin the watch. A knob on each panel permits you to change day and date as easily as you wind your watch. The Calendar Watchband can be obtained from Tempo Sales, P.O. Box 859, Oklahoma City 1, Okla., for \$4.95 in stainless steel and \$7.95 in gold-filled. Tax is included.

A new device which is said to eliminate sludge and varnish in heating oils has been introduced by the Johns Manufacturing Co., Middlesex, N. J. A bar of alkaline alloy metal about four inches long, called the Magna-Bar, it is installed in an oil storage tank by suspending it from a wire attached to the tank cap. It causes a chemical reaction which neutralizes sludge-forming catalysts and corrosive acids. Corrosion attacks the bar instead of the tank itself. The price is \$4.95 from fuel oil dealers or the manufacturer.

If your children like to jump on beds or sofas, you can get them an excellent substitute called the Kangaroo Kid Toy Jumping Bed. Resembling a low cot with an upright bar for support, it is made of one-inch aluminum tubing and tear-resistant canvas. It sells for \$16.95 shipped express collect, and the manufacturer is Tekay Products Co., 9140 N. Meadowlark, Milwaukee 17, Wis.

If you are heading for southern waters and plan to do some water skiing, there's a new device which gets you off to a flying start on the water without the problems of dock and beach takeoffs. Called the Launchcraft, it is a detachable platform which is fastened to the transom of a boat to support skis and skier till takeoff, at 10 miles an hour. The price is \$89.50, f.o.b., from Launchcraft Company, Yakima, Wash.

Two electric immersion water heaters, said to be the only ones of their kind approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, are now available from the Kneisley Electric Co., Toledo, Ohio. Developed for use in States where uninsulated units cannot be sold, the new Therm-O-Matic 10 (1,000 watts) and 15 (2,000 watts) are fully insulated and have a built-in automatic safety cutoff switch which eliminates fire hazard. The price is \$12.95 for the 1,000-watt heater; \$14.95 for the 2,000-watt unit.

Mention of products in no way constitutes endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

PARTING SHOTS

Mind Under Matter

*On this matter I never can win,
Though I argue my point till I shout,
If I've made up my mind to stay in
When she's made up her face to go out.*

— D. E. TWIGGS



"I'm going out for a little fresh air, dear —
let me have ten dollars."

There's the Rub

It's not what young girls know that
bothers parents. It's how they found out.
— F. G. KERNAN

The Curve Angle

They use the female form divine
To sell trucks, plows and binding twine
Trains, planes, bulldozers, every line

The advertiser dwells on
Of cars or castles in the air
Or anything most anywhere —
Is draped with Lovelies, svelte and fair,
To show the stuff they sell is There!

— With Belles on!

— BERTON BRALEY

Small Consolation

*When you read that inflation will make
your money worthless, it's no relief to reach
into your pocket and discover you have
nothing to worry about.*

— MAURICE SEITTER

Child's-eye View

One day the five-year-old boy began to
wonder why his aunt, who had been mar-
ried more than 20 years, didn't have any
children. He asked her the reason, and she
replied:

"Well, darling, I've been looking for a
baby in the cabbage patch for years, but I
haven't found one yet."

The boy raised his eyebrows. "Well,"

he said, "if that's how you go about it, no
wonder you haven't had any luck."

— HOWIE LASSETER

Close Figuring

*By being quite careful
We keep out of debt
And may (we are prayerful)
Save up a bit yet.*

*We watch every penny,
Buy cheap cuts of meat,
For we live, as do many,
On Go-Easy Street.*

— RICHARD ARMOUR

Neat Trick

A smart husband is one who buys his
wife such expensive china that she won't
let him help wash the dishes.

— JACK HERBERT

Solvency

*"Money isn't everything,"
I wish I knew who said it,
For if he didn't have the cash,
He must have had the credit.*

— EMMY WEST

So It Does

The launching of the Red satellite preves
that Washington slept here.

— ANNA HERBERT

Could Be, but . . .

"For years," said the man at the bar,
"I've been weighing myself on one of those
scales that hands out little cards. When I

started, I weighed 135 pounds. Now I weigh
close to 170."

"How come you weigh so much?" some-
one asked.

"I don't know," came the shrugging re-
sponse. "I guess it's because my pockets are
full of those little cards."

— HAROLD HELFER

A Tip from Me

*I watched the waiters take their tips,
Observed their discontented lips;
And that's the trouble nowadays —
They think that money grows on trays.*

— LEONARD K. SCHIFF

Playing It Cool

The really smart girl never shows her
hand until she has a man ready to eat out
of it.

— CY N. PEACE

Slow Burn

*Room temperature is fine for wine,
For cheese, and orchid blooms.
And, fresh air fiends, please kindly note,
It's also good for rooms.*

— JEAN B. CHISHOLM

Imagine That

Two old friends ran into each other.
"Say, Joe," said one, "why did you break
your engagement to Alice?"

"Oh, that," he shrugged. "Well, she
wanted to get married." — JOHN THOMAS

Often True

CONFERENCE: *A meeting of the bored.*
— RUSSELL NEWBOLD



"Fred!"

ED DAHLIN

"Ralph!"



Attention Legionnaires!

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TO OUR ARMED FORCES IN HOSPITALS AND IN KOREA

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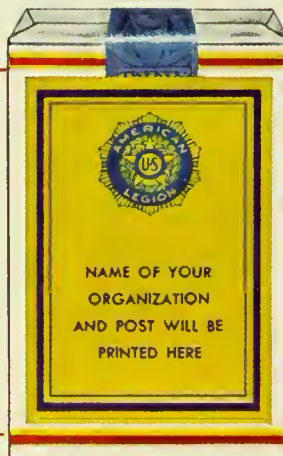


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